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PACT IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD071324 Budapest MTI in English 1147 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI) -- The 5th conference of the general political offices of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states began Tuesday in Budapest. Delegations of the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, the GDR, Romanian and Soviet armies, led by the deputies of chiefs of political divisions dealing with ideological work, have arrived in Hungary for the conference. The event was opened by Lieutenant General Istvan Horvath, chief of political division of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defence. Participants are to discuss the theme "The fight of the socialist countries for safeguarding peace, and ideological work realized in the Armed Forces", exchange relevant experiences and evaluate results of their work so far.

BLOC SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMIES MEET IN SOFIA

AU060939 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 86 p 3

[Plamen Enchev report: "International Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting opened yesterday at the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management attached to the BCP Central Committee. It is attended by leaders of institutes, centers, and chairs on party organization subjects from the Soviet Union, the GDR, the CSSR, Hungary, Poland, Mongolia, and Bulgaria. The meeting is discussing problems of party organization reflected in the documents of the most recent congresses held by the fraternal parties. The meeting was opened and chaired by Stanish Bonev, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management.

In his report Prof Dr Rachko Rachkov, director of the Center on Party Organization, pointed out the role of the 13th BCP Congress for the further development of our society and of the party. The qualitatively new conditions resulting from the scientific-technical revolution demand qualitative changes with the party leadership, as well as in innter-party life. The meaning, forms, and style of party work must be up to the requirements of the scientific-technical progress; the communists must develop qualities, virtues, and criteria likely to enable the party to assume the leadership of the innovative processes and to form a new economic, political, and ideological atmosphere.

The guest-delegates who took the floor stressed the importance of the strategic decisions adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress as well as at the congresses of the other fraternal parties for the acceleration of the socialist countries' socioeconomic development and the consolidation of peace on our planet. The tasks require a profound and comprehensive reorganization in all sectors of life, which is headed by the communist and workers parties.

The meeting continues its work today.

MORAL OF 'DISINFORMATION' FOR REYKJAVIK

AU071313 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Oct 86 p 5

[Article by New York correspondent Georgi Todorchev: "Day of Lessions" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpts] /Yesterday two events shook some of the important foundations of the U.S. Administration's foreign policy on the eve of an even more important events of global significance -- the Reyjkavik meeting./

First of all, the U.S. Senate rejected by a vote of 78 to 21 the veto imposed by President Reagan on the law providing for sanctions against the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa. [passage omitted]

/The second event of an unusually explosive character was the unmasking article published in THE WASHINGTON POST about the system of disinformation and manipulation of public opinion in the United States. Journalist Bob Woodward (who unmasked the Watergate affair in the U.S. press) supplied the opportunity for the accusations against the administration by his new research on the origins of the notorious 25 August 1986 WALL STREET JOURNAL article, which on the basis of "most reliable government sources" unleashed and fanned the psychosis against Libya and prepared public opinion for new military adventures against that country under the pretext of "struggle against terrorism."/

Entire newspaper pages and special televisions programs revealed facts and information about the methodology of this "specially concocted operation of psychological warfare" aimed at creating artificial tension and providing an opportunity for new military actions against Libya. The special instruction of the National Security Council in August gave directives to the CIA and other organs to spread rumors and disinformation among the U.S. mass media. "The White House and Its News: the Revelations Pose the Issue of Confidence"; "The Government Is Accused of Deceiving the Press About Libya"; "The actions Against Libya Are Questioned: Congress Will Investigate Reports in Incorrect Information From the White House" -- these are some of the showing how shocked they are by the revelations. In a speedily convened meeting of the President with correspondents and observers at the White House, an effort was made to play down the revelations, which had been suspected for a long time and have been unmasked abroad, but which for the American public still represent a sensation. For as long as 3 hours Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, tried to resist the criticism about the intentional plans of deceiving the American public.

In this connection the U.S. press recalled other similar cases, such as the campaign against Nicaragua, the provocation in connection with the South Korean airliner KAL-007 invading USSR airspace, and so forth.

The current events here reveal the doctrinal or procedural elements of U.S. foreign policy that are obstructing the calming down and normalization of the international atmosphere, which are producing negative results, suspicion, and distrust. As never before, yesterday's events in the U.S. capital revealed in a very concise manner the for a quick evolution [as published] of political thought, and the need for a drastic change, for a "purification" of Washington's actions on the world scene with the purpose of achieving truthful realism, honesty, and justice in international relations. Only in such as atmosphere will it be possible to solve the complicated global problems, and those, in particular, that are expected to be discussed at the highest level in Reykjavik, and that categorically demand maturity and a statesmanlike sense of responsibility from the leading circles in the United States.

CUBAN COOPERATION TALKS ENDS; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

AU070925 Sofia BTA in English 0628 GMT 7 Oct 86

["Bulgaria-Cuba: New Stage in Their Bilateral Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Excerpt] Sofia, October 6 (BTA) -- The 19th session of the Bulgaro-Cuban Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation ended here with the signing of official documents. They outline a new stage in the further improvement and restructuring of the traditionally good forms of economic and techno-scientific cooperation that would correspond to the higher degree of integration and industrial cooperation in different spheres of the economies of Bulgaria and Cuba.

Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and Mr Ernesto Melendez Bachs, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of Cuba, signed an agreement on the general principles and conditions for economic cooperation between the Governments of Cuba and Bulgaria for the 1986-1990 period.

After that, the chairmen of the two parts of the commission, Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Antonio Esquivel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, signed a protocol on the work of the 19th session which would set the foundations of practical activities aimed at intensifying and modifying the structure of the economic cooperation. The most important element in this document are the initiatives on the fulfillment of the Program for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation and Socialist Integration Between Bulgaria and Cuba to the year 2000, signed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Fidel Castro.

The participants in the session outlined in their document the new directions of cooperation in the fields of mechanical engineering, electronics, metallurgy, agriculture, the chemical industry and in certain other branches of the two countries' economies which would result in improved specialization of production and a greater trade exchange. [passage omitted]

KARAMANEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MPR, DPRK

AU060928 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 86 p 8

[Text] The governmental economic delegation led by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council, returned from Mongolia on 30 September. It had taken part in the 28th session of the Bulgarian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

The delegation also visited Pyongyang, where the 16th session of the Consultative Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Issues of the Governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the DPRK took place.

During the visits the leader of the Bulgarian delegation was received by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and DPRK president, and by Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of Mongolia's Council of Ministers.

During the sessions of the bilateral commissions important decisions were adopted that determine the trends of further expanding and strengthening economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and these countries.

Mangalijabyn Dash and Ha Tong-yun, the ambassadors of Mongolia and the DPRK to Bulgaria, were among those who greeted the delegation at Sofia airport.

DOYNOV MEETS GREEK, SOVIET ECONOMICS OFFICIALS

AU051832 Sofia BTA English 1713 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Plovdiv, October 5 (BTA) -- Today Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, received Mr Yeoryios Katsifaras, minister of commerce of Greece. They discussed the possibilities for promoting trade and economic cooperation between Bulgarian economic organizations and Greek firms.

Mr Ognyan Doynov met Mr Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Relations Abroad of the Soviet Union. They discussed issues of the further broadening and deepening of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Mr Ognyan Doynov received Mr Viktor Polyakov, minister of the automobile industry of the Soviet Union.

LUKANOV RECEIVES FRENCH ECONOMIC SECRETARY

AU031434 Sofia BTA in English 1251 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 3 (BTA) -- Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Didier Bariani, secretary of state of foreign economic relations of France who is paying a visit to this country in connection with the Plovdiv fair.

The French guest was received by Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

BELCHEV RECEIVES SFRY'S SALMA FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD051419 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, 5 Oct (TANJUG) -- Tibor Salma, chairman of the Yugoslav section of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian committee for economic cooperation and a member of the FEC, ended his working visit to Sofia today, where he has had talks with Belcho Belchev, chairman of the Bulgarian section of the committee and minister of finance.

In the talks between Tibor Salma and Belcho Belchev consideration was given to bilateral economic relations. The ministers discussed in particular long-term economic relations such as cooperation and specialization. On this occasion they also discussed how to overcome some difficulties and problems that have arisen in achieving the envisaged volume of trade. Views were exchanged on the forthcoming session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between the two countries which is to be held in Belgrade at the end of October.

FEC member Tibor Salma also conferred with Georgi Atansov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, on the further improvement of long-term economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Tibor Salma also had a meeting here with Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of trade. In the talks attention was focused on trade in the border regions.

FEC member Tibor Salma also visited the International Technology Fair in Plovidv where he inspected the Yugoslav stand and acquainted himself with the latest achievements of the Bulgarian economy exhibited at this fair.

Ilija Djukic, Yugoslav Ambassador in Sofia, took part in Tibor Salma's meetings and talks with Bulgarian leaders.

MLADENOV MEETS YEMEN, IRAN COUNTERPARTS

AU021425 Sofia BTA in English 1220 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, conferred here with Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

They voiced deep concern over the tensions staying high in international relations through the fault of imperialism.

The two ministers condemned the aggressive policy of Israel in the Middle East and the aid rendered to it by the imperialist forces. Full support was expressed for the Soviet proposal on the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East to be attended by all parties concerned. The sides hold the view that in the conditions of escalating aggressiveness of imperialism and Zionism, the consolidation of all progressive and patriotic forces in the Arab world is a matter of particular importance.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali voiced concern over the ongoing war between Iran and Iraq. They reiterated their conviction that the disputes should be settled not by military but by peaceful political means.

The two ministers commended highly the promotion of bilateral cooperation between Bulgaria and Democratic Yemen and stressed the need for their further expansion and promotion in all spheres.

Mr Petur Mladenov also met with Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran.

The two ministers assessed positively the promotion of bilateral cooperation and agreed that there are opportunities for their further expansion, more specifically in the field of trade and the economy.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed the need for joint efforts to be made so that constructive and mutually acceptable solutions could be found to the problems of peace and security in Asia.

The two ministers set forth their countries' positions on the Iran-Iraq conflict. The Bulgarian minister declared hiimself for a peaceful settlement of the disputes between the two belligerent powers.

MEETING WITH TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER PROPOSED

TA040615 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The Bulgarian Government has officialy proposed to hold a meeting between the Turkish and Bulgarian foreign ministers to discuss the problems between the two countries. According to an ANATOLIA report, the proposal was submitted by the Bulgarian mission at the United Nations to the Turkish mission there. It was reported that a meeting between Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov, currently in [name indistinct] for medical treatment, and Halefoglu could take place in New York next week.

TWO TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH GREECE

NC062115 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1800 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Two trade agreements, valued at $10 million a year, were signed in Sofia today. The agreements, which will run for 5 years, are between the Greek state exports firm [name indistinct] and the Bulgarian foreign trade organization. Under the terms of the deal, Greece will export agricultural products and light manufactured goods to Bulgaria, and will import chemical and other products from that country.

STANISHEV RECEIVES PALESTINE CP DELEGATION

AU041925 Sofia BTA in English 1825 GMT 4 Oct 86

["Acquaintance with the Experience of the BCP" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Palestine Communist Party [PCP], led by Mr Na'im al-Ashhab, member of the Politburo of the CC of the PCP, paid a visit to this country from September 29 through October 4 at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

The delegation was received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Mr Na'im al-Ashhab informed of the work of the Palestine Communists for the restoration and consolidation of the unity of the Palestine resistance movement on an anti-imperialist and patriotic basis and on their work among the population in the occupied territories.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev expressed the high assessment given by the Bulgarian Communists to the work of the Palestine Communist Party. He stressed the great importance of the unity of action of the progressive and democratic forces in the Arab world, above all of the Palestine resistance movement and Syria which is the mainstay of the anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist struggle in the region of the Middle East.

The two sides expressed support for the convening under UN aegis of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested countries including the PLO, and for the setting up of a preparatory committee within the framework of the Security Council as a first step to this end.

The two sides discussed some other issues of the international situation. They stressed the great importance of the peace-loving foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the countries of the socialist community for establishing an all-embracing system of international security and peace and for eliminating all mass-annihilation weapons by the end of the century. The extension of the term of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapon tests, as well as the meeting proposed by the Soviet Union between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik were assessed as an expression of the principled, consistent and constructive policy of the Soviet leadership, giving yet another real chance to the awaited turn to positive changes in the international climate and in the preservation of peace on the planet.

GHANA DEFENSE COUNCIL DELEGATION VISITS

AU061926 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 6 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, headed by its member Mrs Anna Enims, paid a visit to Bulgaria from October 1 through October 6, 1986.

The delegation was received by Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. The participants in the talks discussed certain matters related to the broadening and further development of the contacts and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana.

TANCHEV RECEIVES TANZANIAN DELEGATION

AU061935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] On 6 October Comrade Petur Tanchev received the Tanzanian delegation led by David Holela, secretary general of the Executive Committee of the Revolution Party, which is visiting in Bulgaria.

Comrade Petur Tanchev briefed the quests on Bulgaria's socioeconomic development and the scientific-technological revolution that is being implemented. During the talks satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of Bulgarian-Tanzanian relations, and it was pointed out that possibilities exist for strengthening relations in the areas of economy and culture.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE ON 30 OCT

AU071926 Sofia BTA in English 1652 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 7 (BTA) -- Bulgaria's State Council convenes a second session of the Ninth National Assembly on October 30, 1986.

POLITBURO MEETS PLOVDIV FAIR EXHIBITORS

AU071941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] On 7 October in Plovdiv a meeting took place between the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the leaders of economic organizations represented at the 42d Plovdiv International Fair, which ended yesterday.

The meeting was attended by the secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers, BCP Central Committee Department heads, ministers, the first secretaries of the BCP okrug organizations, leaders of organizations and departments, and representatives of the mass media.

The meeting was chaired by Comrade Georgi Atanasov. Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke. Against the background of the Bulgarian exhibition at the fair, he analyzed the achievements in electronics, biotechnologies, machine-building, and other areas of national economy, and made essential conclusions related to further developing these important spheres on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution and the new qualitative growth in the spirit of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech was listened to with great interest and attention by the participants in the meeting.

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES PRICING VIOLATIONS

AU071947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] In accordance with the decree of the Council of Ministers on increasing the responsibility of the economic organizations and people's councils for the state of the domestic market, the Committee on Prices and the okrug people's councils inspected the prices of consumer goods. The violations in forming the prices that were revealed have been removed, and measures have been adopted to bring the prices into accordance with the ones established by law. Leaders and other officials have been punished for allowing the violations, and the amounts obtained by increasing the prices have been confiscated and added to the state budget as revenue.

The Committee on Prices reduced unlawfully increased prices of goods and services. Measures have been adopted to increase control on the part of the Committee on Prices, the Ministry of Trade, and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils to prevent violations in forming the prices of consumer goods and to seek the strictest answerability of the violators, in accordance with the responsibilities ensuing from the decree of the Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

WARSAW PACT MEDICAL CONFERENCE -- The 15th scientific conference of Air Force medical personnel from the Warsaw Pact member-countries opened in Sofia on 16 September. The plenary sessions, which will last for several days, are being attended by distinguished specialists from the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, The GDR, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the CSSR, and Bulgaria. They will deliver scientific reports and, in an atmosphere of creative discussion, will debate problems concerning increasing the psycho-physiological work capacity of pilots and improving their health and work abilities, the system of their professional training from the point of view of flight safety, comprehensive methods of determining operational reliability, the systematic approach to and programmatic, purposeful management of the pilot's physical training, and so forth. [Excerpt] [Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 17 Sep 86 p 3 AU]

INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR PHYSICS CONFERENCE -- Varna, September 18 (BTA) -- The Eight International Conference on Nuclear Physics of the European Physical Society, which examined the structure of the cold nuclei, ended today at the Albena sea-side resort. The conference was attended by 110 nuclear physicists from 19 countries. The 28 reports examined fundamental and applied themes related to nuclear physics. [Sofia BTA in English 1526 GMT 18 Sep 86 AU]

PROSPECTS FOR REYKJAVIK MEETING CONSIDERED

LD071216 Prague International Service in Czech 2230 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Marcela Doleckova commentary]

[Text] The meeting between the highest representatives of the two biggest world powers is undoubtedly a reflection of the realism of both sides in understanding the present day world, that is, understanding of the fact that the future of our entire planet lies to a considerable degree in their hands. This very fact should therefore be a reason for an optimistic assessment of the prospects at Reykjavik. On the other hand, however, one cannot overlook the fact that ever since the White House agreed to the Soviet proposal to hold such a meeting it has been trying at the same time to reduce its significance and to suppress hopes for its results.

When the President sharply attakcs the elected representatives of his own country in connection with military issues, can one really expect from him a solid attitude to the talks with the other superpower? This question has necessarily been raised by Reagan's radio address last Saturday in which he rebuked Congress for approving amendments to the bill on next year's military budget. Among these amendments there is, for instance, a ban on the financing of antisatellite weapons tests for 1 year. A year in undoubtedly long enough for both superpowers to agree on the banning of such tests. Many experts, and not only on the Soviet side but also on the U.S. side are convinced that in light of the Soviet unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests and the fact that American scientists have checked out the possibility of verifying the moratorium in situ, an agreement on banning nuclear tests could be an important result of the meeting in Reykjavik.

However, White House spokesman Larry Speakes declared last week that the United States is not prepared to conclude such an agreement with the Soviet Union, and President Reagan himself underlined last Saturday that if congress voted in favor of banning the tests, he himself would veto it.

The attitude to this specific issue shows that the preparations by the White House for the Reykjavik summit are full of contradictions, to say the least. The president is evidently under pressure from the forthcoming congressional elections and trying to meet the wishes of the American electorate, and this is why he agreed to the meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev. On the other hand, he is under pressure from extreme conservative forces who are already now rebuking him for his willingness to travel to Reykjavik. Moreover, their position is above all the president's own political conviction. This was demonstrated tellingly in his Saturday radio address when he said he would not sacrifice principles just to sign agreements.

The fact is, however, that today it is not principles which are at stake but the future of the world itself. If the result of the Reykjavik meeting were to contract merely into smiles for television cameras it would be a historic opportunity lost.

CHNOUPEK CONTINUES ACTIVITES AT UNITED NATIONS

LD040504 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] New York Oct 3 (CTK correspondent) -- The forthcoming Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik should help solve the most urgent international problems, mainly in the sphere of disarmament, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 41st U.N. General Assembly, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Polish colleague Marian Orzechowski stressed at their talks here.

Bohuslav Chnoupek met here also with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic. They discussed some questions of bilateral relations as well as topical international issues.

In his talks with Foriegn Minister of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, the two ministers exchanged views on some aspects of bilateral relations and stressed the possibilities of further extension of cooperation. They also discussed topical international issues, putting an emphasis on a peaceful and just solution of the Middle East problems.

The Czechoslovak minister and his Syrian counterpart Farouk al-Shar' agreed that relations between the two countries have been developing in harmony with the conclusions of the talks between Presidents Gustav Husak and Hafiz al-Asad during the Syrian highest representative's visit to Czechoslovakia.

Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized Czechoslovakia's stand on ensuring lasting and just peace in the Middle East through the convening of an international conference attended by all sides involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Talks With Officials

LD072346 Prague CTK in English 2031 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] New York Oct 7 (CTK correspondent) -- The present international situation and the role and tasks of the U.N. in strengthening international peace and security were discussed here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The U.N. secretary general said that in case of his reelection he would resolutely press for the peace mission of the United Nations. In this connection he highly appreciated the activity of Czechoslovakia in the United Nations and its resolute support for the aims and principles of this organization.

Later in the day, Bohuslav Chnoupek, who leads the Czechoslovak delegation to the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, met with president of the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, Bangladesh Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury. The two representatives expressed the conviction that there exist good posssibilities for an efficient contribution of the current session to the cause of peace and international security. They also stressed interest in the development of friendly and mutually advantageous relations between Czechoslovakia and Bangladesh.

Interviewed on Session

LD072236 Prague CTK in English 2032 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] New York Oct 7 (CTK Correspondent) -- The current debate at the 41st U.N. General Assembly session demonstrates the growing effort of the majority of U.N. member states to step up international cooperation for the sake of solving all main problems of the present-day world, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here today.

In an interview for CTK prior to his departure, Minister Chnoupek said the atmosphere of the General Assembly session is much more constructive than in the previous years.

Attention is naturally focused on questions of strengthening peace and international security, halting the arms race and achieving progress in disarmament, the minister said, adding that in this context the importance of the coming Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Iceland is emphasized.

Minister Chnoupek recalled the new accent that is put on the need to promote the policy of detente and to achieve a just peaceful solution to conflicts, and went on to point out that the general debate cannot ignore the concern of nations over the failure to achieve a basic turn for the better in international relations. The most reactionary imperialist circles are strongly criticized for threatening mankind's existence, the minister said.

Minister Chnoupek stated that it was again the socialist countries and in particular the USSR which presented to the world forum significant proposals based on the demand for new political thinking corresponding to the realities of the present nuclear era. These include especially the proposal for forming a comprehensive system of international space and security, followed by a whole set of proposals aimed at halting feverish armament, ensuring exclusively peaceful use of outer space, economic security of all states and the right of all nations to freely choose their own path of development.

The Czechoslovak delegation played an important part in asserting the package of the joint proposals of the socialist countries, Bohuslav Chnoupek said, adding that it contributed toward the General Assembly session becoming an important milestone in the effort of the world community to achieve a marked improvement of the international situation, to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and reach tangible progress on the path towards the complete liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

PRC'S LIAO HANSHENG, NPC DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD061028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of its Standing Committee, arrived in Prague today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The delegation has arrived at the invitation of Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Dentral Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. At Ruzyne Airport the Chinese parliamentary delegation was welcomed by Jan Marko, Valdimir Vedra, and Dalibor Hanes, vice chairman of the Federal Assembly, and other officials.

VISIT FARMING COOPERATIVE

LD062306 Prague Televison Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by the vice chairman of its Standing Committee, Liao Hansheng, that arrived in Czechoslovakia today at the inivtation of Comrade Alois Indra, this afternoon visited the united farming cooperative near Mlada Boleslav. They acquainted themselves with the work of the agricultural workers who are growing cereals, beet and other plants on 1,800 hectares. The guests were interested not only in technology but also in the living conditions of the working people there.

Recieved By Kempny

LD071437 Prague CTK in English 1345 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 7 (CTK) -- The visiting Chinese delegation of the National People's Congress, led by Deputy Chairman of its Standing Committee Liao Hansheng, called at the highest representative body of the Czech Socialist Republic, the Czech National Council today.

Chairman of the council Josef Kempny, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, noted that Czechoslovak-Chinese relations have been intensively developing. The two countries have common aims -- to build socialist society and improve the living standard of the people, and are also linked by the precondition of their materialization, i.e. effort to preserve world peace. Josef Kempny voiced the conviction that the visit would become a corner stone of relations between the two countries and their communist parties.

Liao Hansheng thanked for the warm reception of the Chinese delegation in Czechoslovakia. He then said that the world now faced two urgent tasks: the preservation of world peace and economic development of all countries.

He said China's stands were clear: it favours immediate halting of nuclear tests and gradual liquidation of nuclear weapons. At the same time, it considers it necessary to limit conventional armament and is taking practical steps for this -- last year it reduced the strength of its Army by one million men.

Liao Hansheng went on to express China's interest in the development of cooperation with the socialist countries. It was documented for instance by last year's visit of a delegation of the National People's Congress to Poland and the GDR and the present visits to Hungary and Bulgaria which preceded the visit to Czechoslovakia. Their aim is to fully restore and strengthen mutual contacts, not only in economy, technology, culture and sports but also in the political sphere, especially between the communist parties.

The Chinese parliamentary delegation arrived in Czechoslovakia yesterday.

Received by Indra

LD072348 Prague CTK in English 2020 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 7 (CTK) -- The present period is extremely favourable for the intensive development of Czecholsovak-Chinese relations, Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra said here today.

During the talks with a visiting delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by deputy chairman of its standing committee Liao Hansheng, Alois Indra said the visit is a further step towards the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and stressed that the two sides have very close or completely identical stands on many fundamental international issues.

Speaking about international issues, Alois Indra said that the basic line of Czecholsovakia's foreign policy is the alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty.

Czechoslovakia also strives for balanced and equal relations with the developing countries and for mutually advantageous relations and a constructive dialogue with the capitalist countries. It supports the Soviet prosposals aimed at strengthening world peace.

Alois Indra added that mankind expects U.S. President Ronald Reagan to show enough political realism during the forthcoming meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in Iceland. While assessing the situation in various parts of the world, he underlined the importance of Asia and the Pacific and the comprehensive proposal for solving their problems, presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok.

Liao Hansheng spoke highly of the positive development of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations in recent years, and said he believed they would expand particularly in the political sphere.

He said his country pursues an independent foreign policy, observing the principles of peaceful coexistence with all countries and aiming at strengthening peace and at disarmament. China sincerely wishes the forthcoming meeting of the Soviet and U.S. top representatives in Iceland to have a positive outcome, the Chinese representative said.

He dealt also with the conclusions of the recent sixth session of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and with the goals of China's 7th Five-Year Plan.

Alois Indra accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to China.

The Chinese deputies were informed about the work of Czechoslovak representative bodies.

Alois Indra gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese delegation tonight, which took place in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

JAKES MEETS WITH PARTY LEADERS IN BONN

SPD's Rau

LD061419 Prague CTK in English 1310 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn Oct 6 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes held talks with Johannes Rau, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia and deputy chairman of the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD), in Duesseldorf today, the second day of his visit to the FRG.

They stressed their parties' interest in improvement of the international situation by specific disarmament measures, recalled their joint initiatives, and stressed the importance of the forthcoming meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Iceland.

Milos Jakes and Johannes Rau spoke in favour of continued political dialogue between their parties which contributes to better mutual understanding.

Johannes Rau emphasized that the SPD has always been supporting the development of economic relations between the FRG and the socialist countries as a significant factor of the policy of easing international tension. Effort for its "second phase" ranks among the main principles of the SPD election program.

Milos Jakes said that important in Czechoslovakia's strategy of acceleration is to intensify and make more effective external economic relations in which the FRG is the main partner of Czechoslovakia among the advanced capitalist states.

Back in Bonn later today, Milos Jakes and other members of the delegation met with Wolfgang Roth, member of the SED Presidium and parliamentary spokesman on economic and political affairs, to hear about SPD parliamentary activities in the economic and financial sphere and its election program.

SPD's Brandt, Voigt

LD071429 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The FRG -- Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is in the country on a working visit, was received today by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt. They briefed each other on the topical issues that are the focus of their respective parties' activity and expressed interest in the expansion and intensification of political dialogue between the CPCZ and the SPD, which has already produced specific and stimulating results especially in the key area of disarmament initiatives. The two representatives also examined the current international situation and described as the most important task averting the threat of nuclear war through specific disarmament initiatives and through the creation of prerequisites for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems.

Milos Jakes also met in Bonn today Karsten Voigt, member of the SPD Presidium and SPD parliamentary spokesman for disarmament issues. They exchanged views on the most topical aspects of international political developments with special emphasis on the two parties' stands on specific variants of disarmament measures.

DPK's Mies

LD072345 Prague CTK in English 2113 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn Oct 7 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes met German Communist Party Chairman Herbert Mies before leaving for home here today.

The two officials stated that the close cooperation of their parties helps to cement the unity of the international communist and workers movement. They described efforts to avert a nuclear holocaust and to maintain world peace as a lasting task.

In an interview for CTK, Milos Jakes appreciated the contribution of his talks with SPD leaders towards intensifying the dialogue between the two parties. The two sides agreed that this dialogue "helps create an atmosphere of good-neighbour relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG, in tune with the fundamental foreign policy lines of the two parties. This line is reflected, inter alia, in the joint approach to the solution of some concrete aspects of the effort to strengthen peace in Europe and the world", Milos Jakes said.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

LD030337 Prague CTK in English 2103 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] New Delhi Oct 2 (CTK correspondent) -- A two-year agreement on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) -- the first of its kind -- was signed here today at the conclusion of the talks between the two parties' delegations.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation, led by its Central Committee Secretary Michal Stefanak, and representatives of the Politburo of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) expressed interest in the development of relations, confirmed support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and the peace efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement and resolutely condemned the U.S. imperialist policy.

The Indian representatives also stressed the significance of the joint struggle of all peace-loving and democratic forces for eliminating the nuclear threat and liquidating the hotbeds of tension in Asia.

At the close of its visit to India, the delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by Michal Stefanak, was received by general secretary of the Communist Party of India Chandra Rajeshwara Rao.

He voiced satisfaction with the development of relations between the two parties and confirmed the interest in their extension.

Delegation Returns

LD040649 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 3 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, headed by its Central Committee member and head of a department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Michal Stefanak, returned a visit to Japan, the People's Republic of China and India, today.

PITRA RECEIVES VISITING FRENCH COMMUNISTS

LD041352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received the study delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France, headed by Roger Gorse, first secretary of the federation in (Dodor). He informed the members of the delegation about the current state and future of development of socialist agriculture in our country. During the course of their visit, the French guests were informed about the experiences and activity of the CPCZ in the agricultural cooperatives and food industry enterprises in the central Bohemian and South Moravian regions as well as in the capital city, Prague.

The delegation spoke highly of Czechoslovak socialist agriculture, in particular when implementing the findings of science and technology.

PITRA RECEIVES BULGARIAN CP SECRETARY

LD062050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1900 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, Bulgarian Communist Party Secretary Vasil Tsanov arrived in Prague today. He will familiarize himself with the results of the work of our party in the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th congress in agriculture and food production, and in particular with their experience from the application of the improved system of managment of agriculture.

The Bulgarian guest was received today by Frantisek Pitra, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They exchanged experiences of the implementation of agricutural policy of fraternal parties, in particular in the area of planned management and the application of scientific-technical findings, and they analyzed the possibilities of further cooperation.

HAVLIN MEETS WITH YUGOSLAV ACADEMICIAN

LD041349 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met today with Milovan Bosic, head of the department of history, archives and documentation of the LCY Central Committee, who is on a working visit at the CPCZ Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade Josef Havlin informed the guest about the economic and political situation in Czechoslovakia and acquainted him with the aims of the education, science and cultural policy of the CPCZ and with the most important tasks of our social science center.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ARGENTINA

LD042038 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Argentina -- A Czechoslovak Delegation headed by Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, has arrived by air in Buenos Aires to attend the 76th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. The participants will discuss, in particular, the involvement of parliaments in strengthening peace and international cooperation, and in eliminating the vestiges of political and economic colonialism.

ENVIRONMENTAL SYMPOSIUM IN FRG CONTINUES

LD030258 Prague CTK in English 2031 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Duesselfdorf Oct 2 (CTK correspondent) -- The symposium of experts from the Czech Socialist Republic and North Rhine-Westphalia continued here today with lectures and a debate.

Czech experts provided information about measures to reduce noise and vibrations in the Czech Socialist Republic, the use of and information system in air protection in Prague, forestry in areas affected by sulphur dioxide emissions, and other problems.

Their colleagues from North Rhine-Westpahlia spoke about a smog warning signal system in their part of the FRG, research into air pollution and damage inflicted on forests and desulphurization equipment at thermal power plants.

Head of the Czech delegation Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, attended a reception given tonight by the government of North Rhine-Westphalia and president of its Diet Karl-Josef Denzer, and later ended his visit to the FRG.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO FINLAND

AU060919 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received Pavel Stulrajter, newly appointed CSSR ambassador to the Republic of Finland, on Wednesday [1 October], in connection with the latter's taking up his diplomatic post.

STROUGAL MEETS NEW ENVOY TO NETHERLANDS

LD230232 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Lubomir Strougal has received Pavel Auersperg, who is taking up the post of CSSR ambassador to the Netherlands, in Prague today.

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS AT PRAGUE CASTLE

LD021744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] In Prague Castle today Gustav Husak, president of the republic, received Rafflay Rasad, the new Ambassador of Indonesia to Czechoslovakia, who presented his credentials. During the reception they agreed that the level of Czechoslovak-Indonesian relation creates conditions for their further advancement, especially in trade and the economy.

The new ambassador of the Kingdom of Netherlands, Lambert de Marchant et d'Ansembourg, was received by the president of the republic today. In their talk they pointed to the positive development of mutual relations, and emphasized bilateral interest in their expansion and deepening.

The U.S. Ambassador in Czechoslovakia, Julian Niemczyk, presented his credentials to the president of the republic, Gustav Husak. On this occasion the need to develop bilaterally advantageous relations based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and noninterference in internal affairs was pointed at. This is in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and the efforts to improve the situation in the world.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS ARRIVE -- 'Abd al-Hamid 'Abdallah Al-Awadi, new ambassador of the State of Kuwait to the CSSR based in Vienna; Proces Bigirimana, new ambassador of the Republic of Burundi to the CSSR based in Moscow; and Laurent Kanya-Rubir, new ambassador ofthe Republic of Rwanda to the CSSR based in Moscow all arrived in Prague on Tuesday [9 September]. They were greeted at the airport by Vilem Pardubsky, head of diplomatic protocol at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON ERICH HONECKER VISIT TO USSR

For reportage of GDR officials' attendance at Thaelmann ceremony activities in Moscow, including a speech by Secretary Erich Honecker, see the Eastern Europe section of the 6 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

'GREATEST SATISFACTION' OVER REJKJAVIK MEETING

AU072118 East BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 3 Oct 86 p 5

[Klaus Wilczynski Commentary: "The Forthcoming Meeting in Rejkjavik"]

[Text] It was with rare unanimity that the world public and leading politicians from states on all continents reacted to the report on the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. Satisfaction with the realization of the important meeting -- described as a constructive step by the conservative head of the British Government, Thatcher -- is just as general as is the concurrent expectation of tangible results. Norway's Socialist Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland translated this expectation into hope for results in the field of disarmament.

The worldwide wave of approval makes it clear how emphatically people are placing their stakes on dialogue instead of confrontation, because only constructive dialogue can defuse the threatening international situation. And this applies particularly to the world powers. The climate between them influences the general situation decisively.

Now the dialogue between the leading politicans of the USSR and the United States, which began in November 1985, will be continued after overcoming quite a few obstacles. It is natural that this significant fact is also being acknowledged with the greatest satisfaction in our country, because the GDR regards it as an essential concern of its policy to work actively for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

Naturally, the Rejkjavik meeting can only be a first step. What is ultimately important is that measures result from this meeting that curb the arms race on earth and do not permit it to emerge at all in space. There is almost no need to mention how much must still be done for this purpose and what obstacles there still are on the road to this end. But a beginning must be made. Time presses, the clock of the nuclear threat to mankind ticks unremittingly. This clock must be stopped.

NATIONAL DAY MILITARY PARADE HELD IN BERLIN

LD071522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- The celebrations to mark the GDR's 37th anniversary began with a military parade by the National People's Army (NVA) in Berlin this morning. Tens of thousands of Berlin citizens and guests in the GDR capital, who formed a thick crowd along the parade route, welcomed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, members and candidate members of SED Politburo, including Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and other representatives of the state leadership and public life on the VIP rostrum. The city commandant of Berlin, Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews, was present.

Guests at the parade included Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the group's Political Directorate, and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the NVA.

Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR, including the dean, Dr Augusto Henrique d'Almeida Coelho Lopes, Portuguese ambassador to the GDR, as well as military and defense attaches were also present.

Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, was present.

Participants in the parade demonstrated their determination to provide a reliable military defense of socialist achievements and of peace.

The start of the military parade in the GDR capital was traditionally marked by the 10th chime of the Berlin townhall clock. A fanfare signal was given and commands rang out. The parade commander, Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the land forces of the NVA, reported to Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense. The minister inspected the parade units to the sound of the parade march. He welcomed and congratulated the soldiers on the GDR's national day. The parade formations replied with three cheers. They presented arms as the combined bands of the NVA played the GDR's national anthem. The units then prepared for the march past.

In accordance with tradition, the marching troops first saluted Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership. There was applause from the thick crowds when the military ceremony began under the leadership of Major General Ullrich Bethmann, graduate of the Kliment Voroshilov Military Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and commander of the Ernst Thaelmann Ground Forces Officers' College. Officer cadets of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy paraded at the front with a ceremonial march. This year's graduates included Soviet, Polish, Vietnamese and, for the first time, Czechoslovak Army members. The GDR's highest military college makes use of the experiences of 14 academies of the USSR and other fraternal countries in education, teaching, and research.

They were followed by formations of the Ernst Thaelmann Ground Forces Military Academy, the Franz Mehring Air Force and Air Defense Military Academy, the Rosa Luxemburg Military Academy, which are struggling for the highest results in honor of the 40th anniversary of the GDR border troops on 1 December, the Karl Liebknecht Naval Academy, and the Walter Steffens Naval Collegs.

Motorized parade formations were then greeted. Special cross-country and airborne vehicles were followed by paratroopers of the unit named for the antifascist resistance fighter Willi Saenger. The soldiers, wearing orange berets, were followed by a reconnaisance unit in armored personnel carriers. Units of the Hans Beimler troop formation drove past mounted on 8-wheel armored personnel carriers. [passage omitted] Antitank troops then paraded along Karl-Marx-Allee.

The parade was then dominated by 40-barrel rocket launchers on Tatra-813 base vehicles, successor to the legendary "Katyuchas" from the "great patriotic war." The 122-mm projectiles with a range of over 20 km can be fired from the drivers' cab or by remove control.

An antitank division with 100-mm cannons, pulled by amphibious MT-LB traction equipment, passed the VIP rostrum. Armored tanks with motorized personnel from the Paul Hegenbart and Rudolf Renner units drove past in an equally precise arrangement. The soldiers and one-man antiaircraft Strela missile impressed the crowds. The BMP is an amphibious and airborne combat vehicle. Medium-sized T-72 battle tanks rolled across Karl-Marx-Allee. They belonged to the unit named for Heinz Hoffmann, who fought in Spain and was for many years GDR defense minister. Then came units of the Ground Forces Air Defense. After that three-barreled and double-barreled antiaircraft missiles were the focus of attention. The soldiers of the Hermann Duncker antiaircraft missile regiment demonstrated their high combat value in the operational service of the air defense of the Warsaw Pact states.

Missiles of the ground forces closed the military parade to mark the GDR's 37th anniversary. After the missile vehicles passed the VIP rostrum, the marchpast of the combined music corps ended the demonstration. They impressively conveyed the firm will of the army members to conscientiously protect the peaceful work of the working people, under the tried and tested leadership of the party of the working class and in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other allied armed forces.

HONECKER ATTENDS NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

LD080859 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- The celebrations on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR ended this evening in Berlin with a reception by the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR. Together with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership, meritorious workers celebrated the national day in the Palace of the Republic. They included outstanding workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia, cultural and artistic workers, veterans of the workers' movement and young workers, who were honored on National Day with high state awards. The diplomatic corps was invited.

Erich Honecker gave a toast at the start of the festive meeting.

HONECKER RECEIVES LEBANESE PARTY LEADER JUMBLATT

LD071015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0956 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN) -- A friendly meeting took place today between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Walid Jumblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), on the occasion of the parade to mark the GDR's national day. The two men expressed satisfaction with the good state of relations between the SED and the PSP. They underlined their parties' readiness to expand cooperation to the benefit of their peoples. Erich Honecker underlined solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese people for their national unity.

KESSLER ISSUES ANNIVERSARY ORDER OF DAY

LD061326 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] In an Order of the Day to mark the 37th anniversary of the GDR, Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR minister of national defense, has underlined the republic's policy for the welfare of the people and the strengthening of peace. The decisive contribution of the soldier is to support the historic initiatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states. In the future, everything necessary and more than merely one's daily duty will continue to be carried out for socialism and peace.

The interior minister and chief of the German People's Police, Army General Friedrich Dickel, also conveyed warm congratulations to mark National Day.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES POLISH DELEGATION

AU061748 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [2 October] Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, received General of Arms Tadeusz Tuczapski, deputy minister of national defense and head of the PPR civil defense. At the friendly talk in the Ministry of Defense, Army Gen Kessler reported on the achievements of the GDR working people and their soldiers after the 11th SED Congress. The aim of these initiatives is to actively work to implement the policy of the party of the workers class aimed at the well-being of the people and the safeguarding of peace. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

DEPARTING SFRY AMBASSADOR -- On 15 September Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received for his farewell visit Ljubomir Majeric, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the GDR. Egon Krenz expressed thanks for the ambassador's work in the interest of deepening the relations of trust, firm friendship, and universal cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of both countries and praised the high level of bilateral relations. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND -- Eckhard Bibow, GDR ambassador to the Swiss Confederation, was received by President Alphons Egli for the presentation of his credentials. The new ambassador stressed that the political dialogue and the mutually advantageous trade and economic relations between the two countries are in line with the two people's striving for peace and security. President Egli spoke out in favor of expanding the relations between the two countries, in particular in the economic and cultural fields. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

IRAQI, YEMENI, DANISH ENVOYS -- On 16 September Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, received Riyadh Ali Sabie al-Azzawi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to the GDR, for the presentation of his credentials. Also received were 'Abd al-Wasim Isma'il al-Shururi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Henrik Holger Haxthausen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark, for the farewell visits. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 86 p 6 AU]

DAILY REPORTS U.S. 'DISINFORMATION' CAMPAIGN

AU071757 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 6 Oct 86 p 2

[Miklos Blaho Beke article: "Being Misled"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Oct -- The American press had been enjoying the pleasant boredom of August vacation when it had to begin a search for unexpected events in he sultry and humid climate. Two reporters of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL leaked thenews, based on confidential government information, that Libya was preparing for fresh terrorist actions but U.S. intelligence discovered these plans and the United States was preparing for diplomatic, economic, and military retaliation. An Egyptian and American military exercise began in the region at that time and the fighter planes did indeed appear on radar screens, jarring the nerves of the enemy, but this time the planes did not cross Al-Qadhdhafi's "line of death." Undoubtedly, it seemed that the paper's information was well founded, again filling the atmosphere with tension, and Vernon Walters went to Western Europe to present proof to the allies. This was the case prior to the April bombing as well. What is more, Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage paid a visit even to Algeria and Tunisia, while the deputy commander in chief of the American troops stationed in Europe, Richard Lawson, went to Chad, as the paper said, to force out Libyan troops from this country in joint agreement with France.

In the lazy summer heat the papers and television stations did not go to sleep, but, in competing with each other, they reported one after the other on Tripoli's willingness to revive the series of assaults; and, as is usual in such a case in the United States, all the important papers and information bureaus mobilized their best people available during vacation in order to make them check what truth there was in the new and what intentions the government had. After the JOURNAL's "story," THE NEW YORK TIMES in its main front-page headline, suggested that "according to the United States, Libya is presumably considering new terrorist plans." The CBS EVENING NEWS said, based on government sources, that "Al-Qadhdhafi is organizing attacks against Americans in Europe." NBC said that "the Administration is again accusing Tripoli of spreading violent actions and that the Pentagon is working on plans for a new air raid." Sam Donaldson, White House correspondent for ABC, said, "the Libyan leader has returned and he is still dangerous; however, a calling off [visszahivas] cannot as yet be expected" [sentence as published]

But the bomb did explode. Not in Libya, not in Europe, but in the White House. It was not a real one, fortunately, "only" a political one, but the relationship of the government and press can be damaged at a time when the President is preparing for the minisummit with Mikhail Gorbachev in Iceland. Bob Woodward revealed in THE WASHINGTON POST that the August storm was not caused by real developments but by the National Security Council [NSC], perhaps John Poindexter himself, who submitted a 3-page report the the President and the NSC in the middle of the month of murderous heat waves. He wrote: "The key element of the new strategy is to mix up real and imaginable events, and the aim of this deceptive program is to make Al-Qadhdhafi think: His domestic opposition can overthrow him, his reliable mates are flirting with disloyalty, and the United States can prepare military maneuvers against him." At its meeting this report was accepted by the National Security Council on 14 August mainly because the government could not accept the idea that Al-Qadhdhafi was still in power. However, Poindexter divided the intelligence community just as he did the military leadership. Those who were worried argued that it was incorrect for Washington to threaten definite measures without doing anything. However, the majority of those present said that it is necessary to take a risk because the possible political advantage of this disinformation campaign could be enormous.

The JOURNAL article was later indirectly confirmed by the White House, which was still on vacation in Santa Barbara, but internal contradictions did not remain hidden. Quite a few government officials and news agency experts said, without attribution, that there is no clear evidence against Al-Qadhdhafi, and the recent article in the POST uncovered the confusion. The government had merely disseminated the charges against Libya, but never thought of using military retialation, and even Walters could not sound convincing in Western Europe, and, similarly, Lawson's trip to Chad was also a part of the "trick" and Washington did not negotiate with Paris about driving out Libyan units by joint efforts from this African country with French interests.

Both the President and Shultz were forced to come up with explanations following the publication of the long article in the POST. According to Reagan, the aim was to force Al-Qadhdhaif "to wonder when he goes to bed what the United States will do." The secretary of state explained that, even without a declaration of war, the relations between the two countries are reminiscent of warlike conditions, and under such circumstances, disinformation is not a condemnable policy at all. The head of the State Department quoted Churchill: "In war, truth is so valuable that it must be surrounded by lie-guards [hazugsagtestorok]." Dan Rather, the anchorman of the highly popular CBS Evening News, also spoke about lies, but in a totally different context. He expressed the indignation of the U.S. press, of course not because the administration is trying to pull the power carpet from under Al-Qadhdhafi. But it is the use of journalists and television reporters to publish untrue statements that is increasingly worrying the people in question who, in the period prior to the minisummit in Iceland, are increasingly strongly condemning this procedure. More than that, in a Saturday debate program, Strobe Talbot, the famous political writer of TIME magazine, pointed out that deceit, no matter for what goals it is used, cannot be compatible with a democratic order, the freedom of the press, and with the rules of the game separating the administration from the media. A procedure of deceit is characteristic of other societies. The other well-known participants in the debate also expressed their conviction that the administration will have to wait and see when the Americans and the allies will again believe in what is going on in Lebanon, for example, or anywhere else in the world.

At their press conferences, both /Reagan/ and Shultz rejected the POST's information, but the president did not deny the fact that memorandums existed on the subject and the secretary of state did not exclude disinformation as a political means. However, both clearly stressed that they did not authorize any government officials to report to newsmen about the content of the Poindexter memorandum. But they did not dissipate the suspicions. CBS White House correspondent Bill Plante raised the question whether the press fell victim to a conspiracy whether someone, as is already a habit with the Reagan administration, simply leaked something in order to assert his own view. The journalists were particularly angered by the fact that the FBI had started several investigations in recent months against influential papers for publishing much confidential information, but it seems -- says the head of the Washington bureau of THE NEW YORK TIMES -- that official disinformation is not a crime. Meanwhile, however, the FBI is looking for the person who met with THE WALL STREET JOURNAL reporters and now with THE WASHINGTON POST reporter.

In private talks, reporters complained that the Reagan administration is making an increasingly refined use of the press for disseminating and asserting its own position. They simply learned the rules and apply then successfully. But this case upset the retribution-craving press. The waves might of course subside and tempers may cool with time but at present one can hear nothing else but angry outbursts. UPI President Maxwell McCrohon discussed embarrassing moral issues, pointing out tht the affair will boomerang against those who made it up because the media will doubt every official word.

Eugene Roberts, member of the editorial staff of THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, spoke about the importance of the implacability of the media, stressing that it is precisely such events that prompt journalists to view and judge government activity from a distance. And Bill Thomas of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES most probably formulated the lessons of this swelling debate on the atitude of the press and its relations with the administration: "We must beware of one thing -- of being used. But this time we were cynically and cunningly drawn in a trap."

White House Denial

AU071809 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Oct 86 p 2

[MTI report: "The White House Denies Accusations of Secret Anti-Libyan Plans"]

[Text] On 3 October, the White House denied that the U.S. Administration had deliberately spread false information about Libya and the possibility of a new attack against that country, and all this in order to intimidate President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

In its issue of 2 October, THE WASHINGTON POST published a detailed report on the deliberate discrediting campaign by presenting in detail the original secret documents. President Reagan himself tried to deny the accusations of the article and John Poindexter, admiral and national security adviser, who, according to the newspaper report, had made the proposal for starting the false news campaign, denied in a separate written declaration that deliberately false information had been given to the U.S. press. Presidential spokesman Larry Speakes, who was questioned for almost 1 and 1/2 hours on the spreading of false information and who made statements himself in August on plans of alleged terrorist actions, said that no action had been taken to deliberately mislead U.S. journalists, but he did not answer the question whether such steps had been taken abroad.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, however, defended the disinformation press campaign. He said: "If, as a private person, I read about the government's attempts to confuse someone who is guiding terrorist actions, I would say: Good, I hope the news is correct." However, the head of U.S. diplomacy denied the report published by THE WASHINGTON POST that such a decision had indeed been taken against Al-Qadhdhafi.

DEFENSE MINISTER KARPATI DEPARTS FOR CUBA

LD021010 Budapest MTI in English 0859 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 2 (MTI) -- Heading a military delegation, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian defence minister, left for an official, friendly visit to Cuba on the invitation of Army General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

NETHERLANDS QUEEN BEATRIX ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD071257 Budapest MTI in English 1144 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI) -- Invited by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands arrived on an official visit to Hungary on Tuesday. She is accompanied by her husband Prince Claus. Her party includes Hans Van den Broek, minister of foreign affairs, and Godert Villem de Vos van Steenwijk, Dutch ambassador to Hungary, who joined the party in Budapest.

The Queen of the Netherlands was met at Ferihegy Airport, decorated by Hungarian and Dutch national colours and banners of welcome, by Pal Losonczi and his wife, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council. The guard of honour of the Hungarian People's Army also lined up to salute the queen of the Netherlands. Present was Ivan Tivadar, Hungarian ambassador to the Netherlands.

Pioneers presented the Queen of the Netherlands with flowers. Then Queen Beatrix and Pal Losonczi heard the report of the commander of the guard of honour. After the Hungarian and Dutch national anthems, the Queen of the Netherlands and her host inspected the guard of honour. The members of the Dutch delegation were introduced to Hungarian public personalities, then, escorted by motor cadre, they drove to the parliament building, where Pal Losonczi and Queen Beatrix would open talks.

USSR'S MARCHUK, DELEGATION ARRIVE, OPEN TALKS

LD062023 Budapest MTI in English 1806 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI) -- A Soviet delegation, headed by Academician Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, arrived in Hungary Monday on the invitation of the government.

The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Academician Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the Hungarian State Office for technical development. Present was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

The Soviet deputy prime minister met Lenard Pal, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The meeting was attended by Katalin Radics, head of the Central Committee Department for Scientific Public Education and Culture, Pal Tetenyi and Ambassador Boris Stukalin.

The parties have opened talks at the State Office for Technical Development Board on the development of Hungarian-Soviet technical-scientific cooperation and the implementation of the technical-scientific complex programme of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Meets Marjai

LD072312 Budapest MTI in English 1648 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI) -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and president of the State Committee for Science and Technology, currently visiting Budapest on the invitation of the Hungarian government, Tuesday met Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Also present were Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technical Development, and Goris Stukalin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Hungary.

Guriy Marchuk held talks with Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi, and visited Ivan T. Berend, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The Soviet deputy prime minister and his party also visited the Computer Engineering Research Institute and Innovation Centre, and the telecommunication cooperative.

MARJAI MEETS SFRY REPUBLIC OFFICIALS

LD072339 Budapest MTI in English 1905 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 7 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Ante Milovic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Croatia, and three members of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republics of Croatia and Slovenia, currently in Hungary to attend the programme of the Alps-Adriatic international work community presenting North Adriatic ports. The community includes representatives of two Yugoslav republics and provinces of Italy, Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The talks covered the far-reaching cooperation between Hungary and Croatia and Slovenia in the fields of politics, economy and culture. It was stated that links were successfully developing on the principles of traditional good-neighbourliness and mutual advantages. The parties pointed out the possibility of intensifying cooperation mainly in metallurgy and the electronics, chemical and energetic industries. They agreed to take joint measures towards a further dynamic increase in goods exchange.

MARJAI LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

LD071832 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, has left for Moscow. He will take part in the session of the CEMA Executive Committee as the permanent representative of Hungary in the CEMA.

RADIO PROGRAM INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER VARKONYI

LD022323 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 2 Oct 86

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; interview with Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi by reporter Elemer Csak in New York -- recorded; date not specified]

[Text] [Csak] The secretary general of the United Nations has spoken about the danger of a financial crisis; the press, mainly the American press of course, is writing about the moral crisis of the world organization. At the same time, the Hungarian foreign minister said in his speech that the United Nations could play a significant role in nuclear disarmament, in the solution of regional problems, and in the development of a more just economic order. What do you base this optimism on?

[Varkonyi] I am convinced that the United Nations is an indispensible international political institution in our world, even though 41 years ago, when this institution was created, it was impossible to foresee the problems that we would be facing 4 decades later. I think, however, that no one can think up anything better than this organization.

It could be observed at the General Assembly this year as well that the overwhelming majority of the member states have confidence in the value of the United Nations but, as I said in my speech as well, the value of the United Nations is as much as the member states put into this joint work. And today, the most important common interest of all the member states is that we should create a system of international peace and security, that we should avoid a nuclear world war, which would threaten future generations and even the existence of human civilization as a whole.

[Csak] Our country happens to be the one which put forward a point on the agenda on behalf of the socialist countries. What is the essence of this system of security and can we talk about the reception it has received?

[Varkonyi] We addressed a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations signed by the foreign ministers of nine countries, including the Hungarian People's Republic. In this letter we asked him to put the proposal concerning the creation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security on the agenda of the 41st General Assembly. The socialist countries, among them our country, were led by the wish to set out, in line with the changes during the past 4 decades, the rules of international contacts and the development of a system amounting to the foundations of international peace and security, in a document which would by now contain the most important demands of our age.

What are these demands? Well, when we spoke about security 40 or 41 years ago, we took military factors into consideration. Now, there is a general agreement that security, international security, is not just a military issue, that it also contains political, economic, cultural, and humanitarian questions. Thus, approaching the year 2000 and the 21st century, security as such, on an international scale, must be approached as a complex issue and we must examine the questions of international peace and security in this complexity. This is what we put forward here at the 41st General Assembly.

The first reaction is basically positive; I am not aware of any negative reactions. I spoke to the chairman of the General Assembly this morning and he said that he is following this proposal with very careful attention and is willing to help in every way. The secretary general of the United Nations also gave the proposal a positive reception.

[Csak] I have not counted them but you must have had talks with at least 20 foreign ministers here, parallel with the session of the General Assembly. Naturally, it would be difficult to speak comprehensively about these now but perhaps you could say something about the nature of these discussions.

[Varkonyi] Well, I can tell you quite precisely that I have held 25 bilateral talks during the present session of the United Nations here in New York. In general, these were very useful meetings in two respects: First, we have been able to carry out an exchange of views on the general international issues and to coordinate our positions, or at least to explain our position and to listen to the position of the other side. This is always useful. In another respect, we have been able to carry out an exchange of views concerning questions relating to our bilateral relations. In general, these talks have concluded with very useful results, with both sides understanding the issues which we raised in the course of these discussions, examining them, and these will have an influence on the future development of our bilateral relations.

I think the Hungarian People's Republic has a very fortunate international situation and position, because in the sphere of our bilateral relations we are trying to achieve good relations with basically every country which is willing to develop such relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. This is why I have been able to meet with foreign ministers from America, Asia, and Latin America. Naturally, I met with foreign ministers from Europe as well, with whom, fortunately, since the situation by now is such, I get together almost every 2 months. However, we are using this opportunity as well to have an exchange of views on the most important issues in Europe.

What we spoke about was the preparations for the follow up conference on Europe security which will begin in Vienna on 4 November. We agreed with all the colleagues that we will do everything to make this conference successful and that we should make a further step forward in the process of European cooperation.

As for the regions of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, we spoke in connection with these about the zones of crisis and situations of crisis. The foreign political principles and efforts of the Hungarian People's Republic, whose main thrust is that all crises, all these crisis situations, must be settled together with the participants, through negotiations in which those concerned take part, in a peaceful manner, received warm praise.

Well, such a crisis situation exists in the Middle East as well. Our position in this respect is also absolutely clear and obvious. Incidentally, I have set it out to the Israeli foreign minister as well, nanely that in our opinion a solution to the Middle East crisis can only be envisaged if it is discussed at an international conference where all the participants in the crisis would be present, held under the aegis of the United Nations. There are already suggestions that preparations should be made for this with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council of the United States. We support this.

[Csak] I can say on the basis of experiences gained over several sessions that when the dialogue between the two great powers get nowhere or becomes sharpened, there is a sense of expectation felt in the world organization. What sort of change did the announcement of the Reykjavik meeting between Gorbavhev and Reagan bring?

[Varkonyi] Compared to the General Assembly last year, the present one has been held in a much more relaxed atmosphere. This is due to the fact that the Soviet and the American foreign ministers held not one, but several talks, more or less a series of talks. Naturally, these talks also concern this event which everyone, the majority of the member states of the United Nations, regard as an episode which had to be handled responsibly and in its own place, and which American propaganda here rather blew up and enlarged and tried to make appear as an obstacle which could perhaps make further contact between the two great powers, a discussion between them on the most important issues of disarmament, impossible.

This endeavor has ended in failure and the fact that the two foreign ministers have agreed not only on issues affecting bilateral relations but also on this meeting in Reykjavik between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, that is, Comrade Mikhail Gorbavhev and President Reagan, is having a very good and positive reaction. This has had a very positive affect on the atmosphere of the General Assembly as a whole; It seems as if once again the wind of detente is blowing a little in the corridors.

Varkonyi Returns

AU072121 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Oct 86 p 3

[MTI report: "Peter Varkonyi Returned from the UN General Assembly"]

[Text] On Sunday [5 October] Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi returned from New York. The head of Hungarian diplomacy had been at the headquarters of the world organization as head of the delegation attending the 41st session of the UN General Assembly.

KAPEK DELEGATION LAYS WREATHS AT 1956 MONUMENT

LD070707 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1200 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation of the Prague City Committee of the CPCZ Headed by Antonin Kapek, its chief secretary and member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, arrived in Budapest today for a working visit. Members of the delegation laid wreaths at the monument dedicated to the heroes of people's power in the Hungarian capital, which commemorates the courageous fight put up by the defenders of the headquarters of the Secretariat of the City Committee of the MSZMP against counterrevolutionaries in 1956. Talks have also opened in Budapest today between delegation of the City committee of both capitals during which both sides briefed each other about the implementation of the tasks arising for Prague and Budapest after the party congresses in Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS PCI'S ALESSANDRO NATTA

LD060925 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 86

[From "The Week" program; interview with Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, by unidentified reporter -- Natta's answers in Italian with superimposed Hungarian translation; recorded -- date and place not specified; no video available]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] [Passage omitted] How would you characterize the current situation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] and what are the aims of its struggle?

[Natta] As I said in my closing speech at the L'UNITA festival, the PCI now considers its task to be the launching of a new, energetic, political and social struggle, or -- if you like -- to go on the offensive again. It is our conviction that, in our country, not only the demands but also the conditions have evolved for the left to repulse the attack of conservative politics, the so-called neo-liberalism.

[Reporter] Comrade Corradi, first secretary of the Milan party committee, told me at the L'UNITA festival, that although the PCI is a party of opposition it can, at the same time, regard itself as a party of government. What did he mean by this?

[Natta] Numerically, we represent 30-31 percent of Italian voters. We have quite a wide representation in Parliament, both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. We are present in the leadership of many regions. We govern such regions of central importance in Italy as Emilia and Toscana. And although as a result of a different orientation of the socialists our share has fallen at some places, we still govern many cities.

[Reporter] Let us now get away from Italy, the West, and talk about the world at large. The Soivet-U.S. dialogue has, in my opinion, got nearer to certain solutions, concrete measures, in the areas of disarmament and the strengthening the trust. How do you regard the role of small and medium-size countries here in Europe?

[Natta] We have always been of the opinion that in the areas of disarmament, cooperation, and detente the greatest responsibility falls -- logically -- to the two superpowers, to the United States and the USSR. But we have never thought that all the responsibility could or should be shifted on to the two superpowers; that we should leave everything simply to their goodwill and sense of responsibility. It is my conviction that the more ties develop and strengthen among the various countries -- among European countries, for instance, the east and the west -- in economic, cultural, and political areas, the more strength and incentive this will give to detente itself.

For this reason we have always highly regarded the initiatives and stances adopted by the Hungarian People's Republic, for example. This is why we ourselves have tried to urge the Italian Government to take an initiative and not wait for someone else to make a move and do something.

[Reporter] As you are aware, the Italian Government is not the only government seated in Rome.

[Natta] You are referring, I presume, to the Vatican. Well, we feel we must also urge this other government. And we have done this. We have recognized what it does well, but we have also spoken about the things we find are not right. I have been an active participant in some of these criticisms. We have mentioned the L'UNITA festival in Milan. Well, at our festival in Rome 2 years ago, I said in my speech that we did not regard the statements made about liberation theology, and the people of Latin America -- by Cardinal Ratzinger, for example -- as correct. And this was not some sort of anti-Catholic stance on our part. On the contrary. I fight precisely for the peoples' freedom, independence, for equal rights for all nations, and have referred to the stance, struggles, and sacrifices made by Catholics, among others.

[Reporter] Comrade Natta, you are probably aware that in a few days' time a meeting of Marxists and Catholic theologians is to take place in Budapest?

[Natta] Of course I am aware. I consider it a very positive initiative. Indeed, we are glad that it is going to take place.

[Reporter] In the socialist countries, and especially in the USSR and China, concrete practical steps are being taken to modernize society. What is the view of yourself and your party on this process?

[Natta] Let me begin by saying that we have greatly appreciated the experiences of your country, Hungary. We have regarded it as an intelligent example from the point of view of how new solutions, renewal, must be sought when the problems demand a new approach. And, let me recall this also, in past years this was precisely the point we raised -- somtimes with a critical intention -- in commention with the USSR too. We regard it as an important and favorable phenomenon that the reform process, which wants to inject a new type of dynamism into economic life, wishes to secure the participation of broader masses and a more intense democratic life for Soviet society as well. I can say the same thing about China. So, naturally, we would like all this to become not just some kind of interesting, noteworthy phenomenon but -- first and foremost -- we wish that it should be accompanied by success.

DAILY COMMENTS ON ANTI-LIBYA 'DISINFORMATION'

AU071018 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Zygmunt Broniarek report: "A Secret Plan for Overthrowing Al-Qadhdhafi Has Been Revealed"]

[Text] Bob Woodward, WASHINGTON POST journalist who made a major contribution toward the discovery of the Watergate affair, wrote an extensive article in this paper's Thursday issue about a "secret disinformation plan against Al-Qadhdhafi."

This plan was worked out at a 14 August meeting at the White House. A three-page memorandum based on this plan was presented to President Reagan by his security adviser, John M. Poindexter. This memorandum said: "One of the key elements of the new strategy is the combining of real and fictitious events by means of a disinformation program. Its basic purpose is to make Al-Qadhdhafi suppose that a high level of opposition exists against him inside Libya, that his trusted advisers are disloyal, and that the United States will shortly use military resources against him."

According to the Poindexter memorandum, the plan involved "a series of closely coordinated moves of a secret, open, diplomatic, and military nature." "This plan," Woodward writes, "was the latest stage in the administration's policy, approved last year, of trying to overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi."

During the working out of this plan, fears arose that the plan might "provoke Al-Qadhdhafi into new terrorist actions. However, senior representatives of the administration reached the conclusion that the advantages outweight the risk." Omitting the unfounded accusations against Al-Qadhdhafi, it should be stressed here that senior officials inside the administration have assumed it is permissible to expose American citizens to terrorist actions for the sole pourpose of overthrowing the head of a foreign state.

The White House plan also contained elements concerning France. Seeing that France does not wish to employ its influence in Chad against Al-Qadhdhafi, the program's authors have decided to force French politicians to support the program with the help of military men." Because some French generals want to cooperate with us against Al-Qadhdhafi," said the White House memorandum, "they should be energetically encouraged to 'sell' our proposals to their civilian leadership."

The White House plan revealed by Woodward shows yet again how the most influential circles in the administration understand the concept of respecting the sovereignty of other states.

'Interesting Admissions'

AU071147 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Oct 86 p 7

["Z.B."-signed dispatch by "Our permanent correspondent in Washington": "Admissions of a President and an 'Administration Official'"]

[Text] If one wanted to gauge the amount of confusion into which the administration has been thrown by -- to use rather tactful language -- the affair concerning the "secret disinformation plan against Al-Qadhdhafi," then one could do so by being present at the press conference given by Larry Speakes, the White House press spokesman, and the briefing given by a "senior administration official."

Let us recall that the "disinformation plan" was revealed in the 2 October edition of THE WASHINGTON POST by journalist Bob Woodward, known for his part in exposing the Watergate affair.

The administration denies that disinformation was at any time an element of its policy. Nevertheless, a number of interesting admissions were made during Thursday's press conferences and briefings. The President said: "Memorandums travel to and fro, and if I challenge the veracity of this article (by Woodward) then I cannot deny that he did have something on which to base it in parts." "Al-Qadhdhafi should go to sleep each evening not knowing what we are going to do next."

The senior administration official went further than Reagan and said: "We must distinguish between audiences, we must distinguish between 'disinformation' and 'deception.'" [last two nouns in English] The first -- let us suggest -- refers to what THE WASHINGTON POST described as passing on false information to the American and foreign press. As for the second term, the permissibility not of 'disinformation' but of 'deception,' let us consult the Stanislawski dictionary. 'Deception' means 'deceit, trickery, deception, lying, and misleading.'"

USSR'S RYZHKOV TO VISIT IN 'MID-OCTOBER'

LD021651 Warsaw PAP in English 1541 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 2: CPSU CC Political Bureau Member, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ryzhkov wil pay a visit of friendship to Poland in mid-October at the invitation from the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the Polish Government.

DAILY HAILS JARUZELSKI'S CHINESE VISIT

AU022149 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Piotr Ziarnik commentary: "Visits of Momentous Significance"]

[Text] On 30 September Wojciech Jaruzelski and his aides will leave Beijing for Warsaw, having completed the visit to the PRC even now, 12 hours before departure, we can evaluate this visit as busy, useful, and productive for the two sides. The visit was really busy, and all talks took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere and filled the planned schedules. Central Committee Secretary J. Czyrek and Vice Premier Szalajda also had separate talks.

The importance and significance of this visit are determined by the PRC's role as an important partner for every country and as a factor in the international arena. The other reason for his momentous significance is that this Polish summit visit was the first for almost 30 years. The decisions made during the talks confirm this fact.

It is a fact that the visit took place in a favorable atmosphere and established a dialogue at a time when a new development policy is being promoted in the socialist countries. The visit took place at a time when intensive searches are going on for the most effective ways to implement development goals. The talks held and decisions made during the visit are therefore of crucial importance for our development targets. This is because the PRC is interested in expanding cooperation with our country and views this cooperation as beneficial for its own development.

It is important to exchange information when implementing economic reforms. The Chinese leaders are interested in our solutions to the various problems that they themselves continue to face. It is also obvious that our dialogue with the PRC will help us achieve our foreign policy goals, especially the most important goal of strengthening world peace and improving international relations.

The Polish-Chinese summit talks have proved the great significance of the tradition of friendly Polish-Chinese relations, which were established a long time ago. Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed this during the reception given by Premier Zhao Ziyang. Traditional friendship promotes mutual trust. That which links us should be and is more important than that which divides. That is why, despite differences on some issues, we will consolidate whatever is good for the dialogue, which it was decided to continue on a high level in the coming future. At the same time, it was decided to expand cooperation in all sectors, including the economic, trade, cultural, and scientific-technological sectors.

All this makes it possible to assert that a far-reaching approximation of positions and views on issues of importance for the two countries was achieved during the visit. The Chinese hosts were greatly impressed by the positions held by the Polish side.

POLITBURO VIEWS USSR TIES, APPROVES PRC VISIT

LD072244 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 7: The Political Bureau of the PUWP CC today evaluated development of economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between Poland and the USSR.

It recommended steady implementation of a 1982 resolution on strengthening Polish-Soviet friendship and enriching it with objectives stemming from the 10th congress of the PUWP and 27th congress of the CPSU.

The Bureau also examined plans of the Party's parliamentary floor group in carrying out the resolution adopted by the 10th China.

PRESS REVIEW RESULTS OF U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

Violates GATT Regulations

LD012247 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The results of the policy of economic restrictions against Poland by the United States and some of its allies have cast a shadow over economic life in Poland for more than 4 and 1/2 years.

Their introduction was accompanied by the quickly compromised idea that the restrictions were exclusively against the Polish Government. In fact, the barriers which grew in economic cooperation between Poland and the West very significantly hampered the development of production and consumption in our country, and therefore, affected and continue to affect negatively the standard of living of our citizens. It is obvious today that the U.S. Administration, when applying restrictions against Poland, was guided purely by its own interests and not the interests of the Polish nation. How can one describe those people in Poland who, usurping the leadership, supported this anti-Polish act and did not hesitate to even criticize the attitudes of others, including the Catholic Church, who had a different attitude to the restriction? Within the framework of the restrictions the United States suspended the most-favored-nation status, a status which as a matter of fact is a normal procedure between trade partners. By suspending the most-favored-nation clause against Poland the United States violated not only the bilateral agreement but also the fundamental principles and regulations of the international organization GATT.

Origin and Effects

AU071746 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Oct 86 pp 3, 7

[Article by Krystyna Szelestowska and Rudolf Hoffmann: "The Genesis, Course, and Effects of the U.S. Sanctions Against Poland"]

[Excerpts] Exceptionally rich documentation prepared by distinguished specialists, including the report on the state of Poland's debts and on ways of overcoming them, clearly tells us that the increase in our debts was caused to a major extent by the economic restrictions applied by the United States and by some capitalist countries inspired by it.

Let us quote some of the figures given in the above documents: Poland's debts at the end of June 1986 amounted to $31.3 billion, two-and-a-half times the total value of Poland's annual exports and five times the value of the foreign currency earned by exports to the capitalist countries. In the meantime, the losses suffered by Poland as a result of the Western restrictions are estimated to be about $15 billion, almost half of our debts. [passage omitted]

It has transpired that the sanctions, which according to the loud words of their author Ronald Reagan were meant to hit at the PPR governments, have in fact hit at the whole of Polish society. This has been admitted by official U.S. circles, including President Reagan himself, who said at a 24 July 1984 press conference: "We knew that some sanctions were affecting not only the Polish Government, for whom we felt not much sympathy, but also the Polish people."

This statement, worthy of note because of its honesty, does not concur at all with President Reagan's much earlier statement made exactly 10 days after the introduction of martial law, in other words 23 December 1981, when the White House chief announced immediate measures aimed at practically suspending economic contacts with Poland. Ronald Reagan said at the time: "These actions are not directed against the Polish people."

However, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, is of a different opinion. He said at a press conference in Washington on 21 September 1985 during his U.S. pastoral visit that he believed from the very outset that the American restrictions against Poland are harming our nation and have caused heavy losses.

The disruption of normal economic relations with Poland, which is what President Reagan's introduction of "sanctions" really meant, was initiated by the United States for political purposes on behalf of its global, imperial interests, and not -- as he tried to convince the world and our society -- out of concern for millions of Poles. [passage omitted]

Following the lifting of martial law and following Sejm elections, the White House came to the conclusion that, in the face of the growing signs of stabilization in our country, it was now time to modify tactics toward Poland which had proved ineffective and difficult to justify in the eyes of the world and according to which Poland had been presented as a country "covered with concentration camps in the freezing snow." In 1984 the American Government began to apply a policy of so-called small steps, whereby the administration withdrew some secondary restrictions. Air communication between Poland and the United States was restored and Polish trawlers were admitted to American territorial waters. This policy lasted from August 1984 to February 1985, and the withdrawal of the above-mentioned restrictions cannot be regarded as an aim to normalize relations with Poland. Although the United Staes finally abandoned their blocking of Poland within the Club of Rome at the end of 1983, they still delayed by 3 years the process of restructuring our debts and normal financial-credit relations with 16 other Western states within the Club of Rome framework. [passage omitted]

Almost 5 years have passed since President Reagan's proclamation of sanctions. Normal life has returned to Poland. Although we are still struggling with many difficulties, we are working on accelerating Poland's delayed development and on overcoming the crisis. Political normalization and the results of the policy of national accord are visible. Almost everyone who committed offenses against the state and pubic order has left penal institutions. Poland is returning to the international arena, consolidating its international position in it. We have become members of the IMF.

The United States is still continuing some restrictions that were introduced for purely political purposes. Washington has merely partially withdrawn restrictions, but is still maintaining bans and restrictions which have a negative effects on our economy and on the possibility of settling our debts. The United States is still refusing us credits, offering us cash purchases which we can also make in other countries. Our exports to the traditional American market are still burdened with high customs tariffs which practically eliminate us from the competition.

And yet the Poles have not collapsed, even though the restrictions are painful for us. We have not bowed to American diktat and economic pressure. Despite the obstacles placed before its path, the Polish economy has been steadily developing for several years. Neither have we remained alone and isolated from international society, as was the intention of Washington. The countries of the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union, stood firmly at our side during these difficult times and rushed aid to us. Political and economic relations with many Western states are normalizing, and a feeling of realism is appearing. [passage omitted]

As Wojciech Jaruzelski said in Zielona Gora in September: "Poland is not concerned with special relations, but normal ones. This normalization lies not only in our interests, but to no less a degree in the interests of our Western creditors. The withdrawal of restrictions and the development of economic relations is one objective condition behind the repayment of debts."

Poland and the Poles have been caused harm. We have the moral right to expect elementary compensation in the form of a restoration of normal relations.

Measures Condemned

LD061131 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0505 GMT 6 Oct 86

["On the Sidelines of Current Events" presented by Jan Gadomski]

[Text] The title of this regular morning feature allows me to avoid describing once more all the losses suffered by Poland and Poles as a result of the sanctions and restriction imposed by the U.S. Government on us. These facts are well known today by the majority of my listeners. They have been talked about very much, especially recently. But, as a side note to this painful balance one must ask a question: What is the crux of the matter?

The situation is as follows: Thanks to the measures taken by the Polish Government there is no excuse for these sanctions, and the excuse defined by the U.S. authorities themselves some time ago no longer exists. But the sanctions remain.

They are being opposed by a unanimous and extraordinary choir. It is extraordinary because it comprises the state authorities of the Polish People's Republic, prominent representatives of the church, emigre political activists who do not like the government of the Polish People's Republic very much, the so-called opposition in the country, and what is most important, all citizens of the state between the Odra and Bug rivers, alike. Thus, it is a choir of voices which, with the exception of the stance on the Polish state frontiers, I cannot recall having sounded so unanimously.

And what is the result of this? Nothing. The U.S. Government is contemplating; the sanctions in force, the losses of Poland and of Poles are growing.

The Polish nation was some time ago punished by the U.S. Government with these sanctions for undertaking to solve problems on its own and for discarding the tragic role ascribed to it by the Washington scenario. Poland has been punished beyond all doubt with sanctions as a result of the helpless anger which became prevalent in Washington when it turned out that Poland would not detonate an explosion inside the socialist community and in this way fulfill the old dreams of Washington anticommunists. Obviously, they are not able to win but neither have they mastered the wise art of being a good loser.

Is the continuation of sanctions against Poland, when there is no more excuse, supposed to be a proof of U.S. adherence to the same policy toward our country, or is the reluctance to lift the sanctions based on the hope for a new excuse, perhaps being prepared not without Washington's blessing? Is there justification in the accusation --not a new one -- that the U.S. Government uses toward Poland and Poles as part of a method -- the worse the better-- with the hope that if the situation is economically worse it will be worse politically?

Perhaps one can exhume the hopes that have already been buried? These questions come naturally today, just on the sidelines of events, although they are not questions of secondary importance. It is up to the U.S. Government to provide prompt replies to them.

OPZZ DELEGATION MEETS AUSTRIAN TU LEADERS

LD062049 Warsaw PAP in English 1917 GMT 6 Oct 86

[By Pap Correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, Oct 6: Today, on the second day of a visit to Austria, the official delegation of the National Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) held talks with the leadership of the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OEGB).

The meeting was attended by OPZZ chairman and PUWP CC Political Bureau member Alfred Miodowicz, and other members of the Polish delegation. The Austrian delegation was led by OEGB President Anton Benya.

After exchanging information on trade unions' activity the two sides discussed bilateral cooperation. It will expand in many fields, including labour protection, working conditions, vocational training and exchange of information on natural environment protection. They also spoke about questions concerning the most vital interests of working people.

Much attention was paid to international issues and the situation of Polish organizations in the international forum. Alfred Miodowicz recalled Poland's recent initiatives aiming to consolidate cooperation within the international trade union movement.

The Austrian side described these as significant factors which would make it possible for the Polish trade union movement to restore its position in the international trade union movement, and stressed that it would extend support and assistance in this field. Anton Benya also emphasized the importance of joint actions for peace and disarmament.

URBAN TALKS TO PRESS, CALLS SOLIDARITY 'VICIOUS'

LD072227 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Marek Kassa report on Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's 7 October press conference; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Here is Marek Kassa at the microphone to report on today's press conference for foreign journalists given by the government press spokesman:

Today's meeting began with a question from a Finnish correspondent who asked if the Provisional Solidarity Council [TRS] has now been formed and who are its members:

[Urban] "Sir, you have clearly confused the rooms, you are in the room in which the press conference of the government spokesman is being held, and not the gathering of an illegal group."

[Kassa] Next a representative of the Norwegian press asked Urban to elaborate on the words of Czeslaw Kiszczak that the positive opposition will gain a sphere of actions:

[Urban] "With pleasure. Generally, I wish to make the following comment. The divisions which were clearly visible in Poland in 1981 and to some degree in 1982 too, are today completely outdated. I have, for example, in front of me, results of the research carried out by the Public Opinion Research Office [OBOP] regarding the needs of Poland and the Poles, where, among others, political attitudes were researched as well. There is one column which is interesting here; it says something about the political attitudes and the membership of the trade unions which existed in the past. According to this research the attitudes which have been classified by researchers as oppositional, or contrary, are expressed by 2.8, I repeat 2.8 percent of the former Solidarity members, and such attitudes are also expressed by 2.3 percent of members of other, former, trade unions. Therefore this remnant of political divisions, in accordance with membership of Solidarity, is expressed only in fractions of a percent. I think that this realistic situation gave rise to the words of General Kiszczak, spoken at the party conference in Konin, that all people who evaluate the situation realistically, irrespective of their critical attitide to our policy but based on the grounds of the Constitution should gain wider possibilities for participation. Such is our policy and such a policy has been in existence for a long time. The words: It does not matter where someone comes from but what his attitude is today -- are the words said by General Jaruzelski a very long time ago, and such words have been repeated many times and are still valid. For instance talks are in progress on establishing a Consultative Council of the Council of State. A group of serious people is coming forward, people of various orientations who, while observing the Constitution, while retaining their identities -- including their beliefs -- wish to participate actively in the public life.

"But such a council -- and here I am answering your question directly -- it is not the only possible platform for the participation of people who until now stood aside or expressed opinions critical toward our policies but also for people who are patriotic, realistic and are people of good will. It is not necessary, either, to multiply the number of new institutions so that such persons gain influence on public life through constructive participation (?in it). Also open to them, and I wish to stress this, are councils, committees and commissions that work with the government."

[Kassa] One of the next questions was: Does the government spokesman imagine that such persons as Zbigniew Bujak or Lech Walesa will participate in the Consultative Council of the Council of State?

[Urban] "No, I cannot imagine this and I don't think that the Western press imagines this either. I have here, for instance, a few abstracts of articles in the American press and titles in the press. THE WASHINGTON POST: 'Solidarity Challenges Jaruzelski'. We read in the text: The aim of the council is to return the free trade unions and other public groups independent of the (?authorities). THE NEW YORK TIMES: A dispatch by Mr Kaufman entitled 'Solidarity Challenges Warsaw." The evaluations contained in these articles, whose titles I have just quoted, indicate the embarassing [kompromitacyjny] character of this initiative, called in any case a provisional council, a drawing room initiative [salonowa], which is of significance mainly to foreign correspondents in the West."

"However, I shall answer this question more broadly in an indirect fashion. On the day Zbigniew Bujak, was arrested at the conspiratorial flat of Ewa Kulik and Konrad Zielinski, computer diskettes were found containing the coded documents of the so-called TKK [Provisional Coordinating Commission of Solidarity]. The MSW [Ministry of Internal Affairs] services have decoded these documents: They contain correspondence, documents and accounts. In these documents and letters there is no, it is true, talk about Polish matters or political thoughts or ideological reflections -- these documents show that the conspiracy was dealing mainly with its own internal quarrels.

"They contain accusations and counteraccusations and explanations and mainly deal with fiscal matters: Most often the family quarrels dealt constantly with the problem of disappearing money. The documents show that the money for the activity and living expenses came to underground Solidarity from the West, from various sources, including, indirectly, government sources. For instance this year, $542,000 were earmarked for the former Solidarity by the American National Democracy Fund, whch is assisted by the U.S. state coffers. These dollars, francs, and so on, were then shared among the people of the underground.

"The following facts are of interest as regards the secret archives of the TKK: It transpires from the letters of the leader of akind of an embassy of the underground in the West, Jerzy Milewski, and from the letters to Milewski, that Milewski is the representative of Lech Walesa and Zbigniew Bujak in the West and recognizes them both as his bosses, and they recognize him as their ambassador. According to the letter from Milewski, which I will show you in a minute, it transpires that the director of Radio Free Europe, Zdzislaw Najder, is Milewski's adviser and is the adviser of the emigree Solidarity. Therefore these documents show the direct organizational links, and not just ideological links, between the RFE, the TKK and Lech Walesa.

"Computer cassette [as heard] No. 11 contains a list of equipment destined for Poland from Sweden, to be delivered by a M.K. Lek, some kind of a collaborator of conspiracy who deals with this sort of thing. This list contains the so-called eavesdropping bugs, that is the miniature listening microphones, telephone bugging equipment and electric truncheons used to disable people with electricity. This is a strange kind of trade union equipment. Cassette No. 18 contains a letter from Jerzy Milewski to the TKK. Milewski writes that the American secretary of state is not interested in the Polish opposition, but, and here I quote: Ronald Reagan has great personal sympathy for us as a former trade union anticommunist who fought, immediately after the war, against Moscow's attempt to take over Hollywood. End of quote.

"The McCarthy era, rejected by the majority of Americans -- recognized as a totalitarian paranoia and a stain on American honor and a period of American errors and mistakes -- is the very thing which is referred to as an ideological bond by the representative of Lech Walesa and Zbigniew Bujak in the West. Do you expect, taking these excerpts from these documents as an example, that any Pole would believe that Walesa, Bujak or others are aiming at honest cooperation with the authorities of People's Poland, so that within the framework of the socialist system they could act for the good of Poland? They are very vicious [maja czarne podniebienie]."

[Kassa] And here is what, among other things, Jerzy Urban said in response to a question as to whether it is possible to create in Poland competing trade unions:

[Urban] "Those who speak about trade union pluralism do not have this in mind. They have in mind the setting up of hostile organizations of a political character, and they do not hide this intention. After all they admitted a long time ago that the trade union movement was a kind of camouflage for a movement which they first called a social movement and today call a political movement, whose aim is to change the political system in Poland, the Polish alliances -- all this is called by them a true independence."

[Kassa] Michael Kaufman of THE NEW YORK TIMES asked if it was possible, since the opposition had minimal support, to let it act officially, as it could be ridiculed, for instance. The spokesman replied:

[Urban] "We understand our mission this way: The authorities of the Polish PR are responsible, together with the whole society, for the state, for stability in its life, the future of Poland the the nation -- and these are not values which can be played with. Therefore, irrespective of the decreasing range of support for the extremist opponents of the socialist system, we do not envisage allowing open activity which is harmful to our country."

[Kassa] During the conference Jerzy Urban said that the change of attitude of the Polish Polonia Congress vis a vis the sanctions is due to, among other things, the fact that in Polonia there was understanding of its weak position in connection with bad Polish-U.S. relations and it is also aware of the losses borne by their families in Poland. Apart from that the spokesman denied once again the rumors on devaluation and the freeze on wages.

CHURCH SOURCES VIEW RELATIONS WITH STATE

PM021358 Paris LE FIGARO in French 23 Sep 86 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Resumption of Church-State Dialogue"]

[Text] Warsaw -- According to a reliable source, the joint church-state commission will meet today for the first time since the release of the political prisoners. The two sides will certainly welcome this decision and advocate national dialogue. But it will be difficult to reach agreement on the form dialogue will take. In fact there are still many sources of tension between the church and the state.

According to ecclesiastical circles, the church is strongly in favor of the principle of prominent people close to the episcopate participating in a consultative council which the government is considering forming. But it is opposed to the plan to form a "social and economic council under the auspices of the State Council" put forward by authorities. "Why create this council under the chairman of a body which has no real power?" a church official asked me. And he added: "This would only have any sense if it was preceded by a reform of the constitution transferring most of the party first secretary's power to the State Council. At present such a step would merely give an official appearance to an insignificant consultative body."

In view of the present situation, the church would prefer the creation of a simple "discussion forum" in which it would encourage the participation of intellectuals close to the episcopate and the opposition, some of whom might even enjoy the confidence of [former Solidarity leader] Mr Walesa. Ecclesiastical circles seem to prefer that these people should be "new faces" not involved in the confrontations of recent years.

Agricultural Foundation [subhead]

In addition, it is obvious that an agreement on a visit to Poland by the pope in June 1987 would greatly encourage dialogue between church and state in the country -- a dialogue which has just been seriously undermined by the government's refusal to allow the operation of an agricultural foundation backed by the church. General Jaruzelski would probably like to be able to announce the supreme pontiff's visit during his forthcoming visit to the Vatican but things are not simple in this sphere either.

The commission will have a try and find some agreement on the places John-Paul II will visit in Poland. The pope wants to visit Gdansk, whereas the authorities refuse to allow him to visit the home of Walesa and Solidarity. The deadlock is particularly serious, because, as a church official told me, "the Holy Father will either visit Gdansk or cancel his trip and we will make it clear to the country that Gen Jaruzelski is responsible for the failure."

Meanwhile the church continues to strenuously defend human and civil rights. For instance, in a pastoral letter read in all the country's churches last Sunday the bishops protested the "domination" of the government-controlled media.

"Socialist secularization remains the state's official program," the episcopate remarks before pointing out that a "materialistic view of man and society" is still being imposed on the country "at school and in the press." This condemnation is strengthened by this observation: In a 95-percent Catholic country, the Catholic press only accounts for 1.1 percent of all newspapers published! Depriving social groups of their rights is "an injustice, a social scourge, and a way of disturbing the peace."

In these circumstances, the Polish bishops call on the faithful to "think in a critical way" and to express their opinions "boldly." Above all they urge them to show a "critical and independent spirit" in judging the official mass media and not to accept the distorted views of the situation which they present. This shows that the discussions at this session of the joint church-state commission are crucially important. They promise to be lively.

FORUM VIEWS STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS

AU010804 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 25 Sep 86 p 2

[Krysztof Pilawski report: "The Forum of Catholic-Social Thought -- Cooperation Platform"]

[Excerpts] "The state and the Catholic Church are different in their natures and their aims. The Catholic church is concerned chiefly for supernatural phenomena and the state for earthly issues. However, although the state and the Catholic Church are divided, their division should serve as a basic for favorable cooperation."

This is what Jerzy Ozdowski, vice marshal of the Sejm, said during the first postvacation Forum of Catholic-Social Thought, which is a branch of the PRON National Council. The session discussed the principles of state-Catholic Church cooperation in the light of Catholic social teachings.

J. Ozdowski's speech was followed by a discussion lasting several hours on how lay Catholics can participate in the country's sociopolitical life. Many critical remarks were addressed during this discussion to the authorities for their failure to exploit adequately the potential of believers in promoting issues that are important for the country. The participants in the discussion also stressed that many Catholics are passive toward public life because they are lazy and selfish. [passage omitted]

Our political adversaries often claim that no true political life is possible in Poland, that the "regime" tolerates only a single philosophy and argument, and that he who opposes them suffers repression. This is why prisons are full of innocent "prisoners of conscience."

Such views are most often circulated by people who live far away from Poland or, if they do live in Poland, who succumb to their wishful thinking and disregard reality. It is not true that Poles are forbidden to express their views freely. The program for national agreements has been implemented for a few years now, and the agreement platform includes all those citizens who, regardless of their philosophies, ideas, and convictions, want to be of good service to socialist Poland.

Cooperation between the state and the Catholic Church -- between atheists and believers -- is one of the most important issues that determine the success of the concept of agreement. No one wants to deny that we are divided by doctrinal differences. However, there are many fields in our life in which our aims and activities should be united. These fields are mainly economic reform, the democratization of life, cultural issues, the protection of the natural environment, health and social care, the ties between the Poles abroad and the motherland, and peace. It seems that the state and the Catholic Church have been condemned to cooperation to spread among our people. The separate state and church efforts to sober up the nation have still not produced any worthwhile results, and this is true of other social deviations.

The Forum of Catholic-Social Thought is an excellent platform on which to devise methods of actively committing the Catholics to public life. The forum is a signpost for those believers who are on the sidelines of events. it is also a living example to prove to some representatives of the clergy that state-Catholic church cooperation does not mean that their ideological and institutional identity can be undermined in any way.

MESSNER URGES UNIONS TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

LD032059 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Poznan Dispatch by reporter Janusz Grot]

[Text] A 2-day conference of chairman of trade union organizations from over 200 significant enterprises throughout the country began today at the Cegielski works in Poznan. The program for the first day comprised meetings of trade unionists with representatives of the government. They were attended by Premier Zbigniew Messner, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, ministers and deputy ministers of labor, wages and social welfare, construction, health and social welfare, mining and energy, and also the heads of central institutions, organizations and departments: the State Insurance Bureau, the State Work Inspectorate, the Polish National Bank, and the Polish Economic Society. Proceedings were chaired by Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ).

In the discussion which followed the speech by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, who described the current economic situation in the country, the trade unionists criticized, among other thing, the state of housing construction, wages and prices, work conditions and its organization, the possibilities for enterprises to make use of hard currency allocations. Premier Zbigniew Messner expressed his opinion about some of the views in his speech:

[Begin Messner Recording] The activities of trade unions, by their nature, are closely linked, on a daily basis, with the activity of the government and the administration. Therefore, it is not surprising that very often, there are, on this basis, various types of even controversial discussions in this sphere.

They do not suggest anything bad; on the contrary, they should help achieve a better solution of problems. In this connection, cooperation between the administration and the trade unions is a necessity, not some kind of gesture, not some spectacular solution -- it is a necessity if we want to achieve progress. We may speak of many barriers, but independently of these objective and subjective barriers which manifest themselves, one barrier at this momente in the current sociopolitical situation of the country, is the most dangerous. That is the psychological barrier, that of consciousness. It has been present in our society since 1981, like a thorn, because of the difficult economic situation. But that difficult economic situation is not such as some wish to present it. I do not want to be misunderstood -- I do not want to be understood as a man who says things are well in the country, that many social groups live very well, that there is no differentiation, that there is no impoverishment in many circles. All that is true, but it is not true that in this country, suddenly coming from nowhere -- and there were such voices here today -- there is poverty and tragedy or that we are living on the edge of almost hunger and despair.

If I have exaggerated I apologize in advance, because I am aware that someone will accuse me in this hall that I am somewhat disassociated from life. I have exaggerated on purpose in order to oppose the argument that we have brought our country to poverty. This is simply not true. And this barrier is the most difficult to overcome. Society should believe that there is a future before us, that we can move forward, that Poland can afford it, and that we are an affluent country.

I only want to say that we should use our trade unions to overcome this psychological barrier. [end recording]

[Grot] Tomorrow is the second day of the trade union meeting in Poznan. The agenda will be filled with organizational matters connected with preparations for the second assembly of the OPZZ.

MESSNER ATTENDS MEETING; PIOTROWSKI HONORED

LD042230 Warsaw PAP in English 1959 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 4: -- At their today's meeting in Katowice, managers of enterprises and plants related to the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry pointed to regular work of Polish miners and power industry workers that stimulated the entire Polish economy in the stage of overcoming difficulties over the past few years.

Participants in the meeting extended recognition and thanks to former minister of mining and power industry Czeslaw Piotrowski.

He received the following honorary titles: Merited Minier Of People's Poland and Merited Power Industry Worker of People's Poland, conferred upon him by the Council of State.

Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner took part in the meeting.

GORBACHEV-REAGAN MEETING CALLED 'POSITIVE EVENT'

AU031344 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1050 GMT 3 Oct 86

["A Moment Propitious to Promoting International Dialogue" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 03-10-1986 -- "ROMANIA LIBERA" of October 3 carries a commentary titled as above which shows:

Romanian and international public opinion learned with keen interest and hope about the October 11-12 meeting in Reykjavik between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in preparation of the Soviet leader's visit to the U.S.A. agreed upon last year in Geneva. The decision on holding the impending summit in the Icelandic capital is undoubtedly a positive event apt to provide conditions for fruitful and constructive meetings and talks between the two big powers to solve the major issues of peace, security, disarmament and understanding and collaboration in the world.

Socialist Romania welcomes this decision as it welcomed any Soviet-American summit, in accordance with President Nicolae Ceausescu's conception on the singular potential of interstate dialogue, international dialogue, direct contacts between highest state responsible factors, for a better knowledge of viewpoints and positions, for jointly identifying specific modalities of action and achieving accords on particularly important issues which confront the contemporary world.

As known, Romania hailed the Soviet-American summit in Geneva last year, which did not however end with tangible, significant actions to halt the arms race and pass to disarmament. The Soviet-U.S. summits are fine occasions to make true steps in improving the international situation in keeping with all peoples' fundamental interests and aspirations. It must be said that these basic interests, these vital aspirations of mankind to live in a world free of arms and the peril of an all-destructive nuclear war have not found so far a material expression in corresponding accords and understandings. On the contrary, the international situation keeps being [a] very grave, outcome of the arms race, nuclear first of all, of the maintenance of hotbeds of conflict and tension in various zones. [sentence as received] In this context, the achievement of important accords on enhancing interstate confidence at the Stockholm conference is most welcome. Apart from this, these accords signify more proving that when action is taken in good faith, when real political will is shown, when the wish to reach understandings is displayed, the states of the world can make substantial progress in improving their relations, in lessening tension and solving disputed issues by political dialogue, by negotiations. The very demarches undertaken to reach an agreement in principle on the oncoming Soviet-U.S. summit, strenuous demarches which had to overcome a series of obstacles and difficulties, prove that when action is taken with the real wish to reach accords, this is possible, dialogue being the surest path.

Most serious international developments require urgent specific actions for the cessation of the arms race on earth, prevention of its extension to outer space, for a passage to disarmament as big powers, the USSR and the U.S.A. carry special responsibilities for world peace and security and people place high hopes in the achievement of accords between the two states on safeguarding peace and strengthening international security. Romania also takes the view that peace, disarmament should be the outcome of all states' and peoples' efforts, as these issues are vital for mankind.

The current international situation calls for deeds not words in disarmament. Welcoming the agreement on the Icelandic summit, Romanian public opinion, alongside public opinion everywhere, is confident that the new Soviet-American dialogue will be an important event worldwide through accords and understandings meeting all peoples' interests, the interests of peace and security throughout the world.

IMF SESSION DELEGATE COMMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBTS

AU061549 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 4 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] Washington 3 October (AGERPRES) -- Taking the floor at the annual meeting of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] which is taking place in Washington's Romania's representative, Alexandru Babe, minister of finance, referring to the burden of foreign debts that has become more and more unbearable for the developing countries, stressed the need for a global approach to the problem of foreign debts which should especially bear in mind: the cancellation of debts for countries with a national income of up to $500-600 per capita; a substantial cutback in debts for countries with a national income of $1,000-1,200 per capita; and a 50-70-percent reduction in the debts of the other developing countries; a long-term rescheduling of outstanding debts without interest or with interest of 3-4 percent at most; and the establishment of a ceiling of 10 percent for repayment of foreign debts from annual export revenues.

The Romanian delegation expressed the view that a solution to financial-currency problems also requires a new substantiation and restructuring of concepts and means of action by national and international financial-banking bodies, an area in which the IMF and IBRD should take more decisive initiatives and offer patterns worthy of being pursued. In this sense, the Romanian delegation proposed that at least part of foreign debts should be paid in the national currencies of the given countries, on the basis of mutually advantageous understandings.

ROMANIAN-CUBAN JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS

AU022029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1522 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 02/10/1986 -- The seventh session of the Joint Romanian-Cuban Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation concluded in Bucharest on October 2.

The two sides examined the current stage of bilateral economic relations that develop in the spirit of the orientations set and understandings reached during top-level meetings and talks. In that context new ways and steps were analysed conducive to the deepening of economic, technical and scientific cooperation, to the expansion of production specialization and cooperation in production in domains of joint interest among which machine building, electronics, electrical engineering and the chemical industry. [sentence as received] New measures were adopted for the broadening and diversification of mutual goods deliveries.

At the end of the proceedings the two co-chairman of the commission, Aneta Spornic, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Antonio Esquivel Yedra, vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, signed the protocol of the session.

BORBA VIEWS EXPECTATIONS OF RAYKJAVIK MEETING

AU072059 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Oct 86 p 2

[Slobodan Pavlovic commentary: "Icelandic Gambit"]

[Excerpts] Almost a decade has passed since tiny Reykjavik left the margins of big world events and one morning found itself buried under American and Soviet flags. That was -- those who play chess will remember immediately -- in the summer of 1972, when grandmasters Bobby Fischer and Boris Spasskiy arrived in the north of the European north [as published] to compete in the match to decide the world champion. [passage omitted]

This match, however, has a much longer, more insecure, and dangerous road that began in Geneva last November and is now to be continued in Iceland, with the idea of being continued and following its continuous track via Washington and Moscow.

The grandmasters from the Kremlin and the White House have surprised the world with the "theoretical novelty" in the opening of their second game: They exchanged pawns called Daniloff and Zakharov and are now entering the middle game which will turn the spotlights of the entire international public toward Reykjavik. After not even a complete year, the worried and impatient world has the opportunity to more or less breathe a sigh of relief: The dialogue is resumed, the leaders of the superpowers continue the game of meetings and negotiations, leaders whose political confrontations have piled up and aggravated during past years, thereby increasing their mutual distrust that could not be restrained even by the encouraging episode at Lake Geneva.

The international community will never reconcile itself to the fact that only the big ones decide its fate, but in its message to Reykjavik it will again demand of Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev -- for the beginning -- to rarify the poisoned cold-war atmosphere between the two blocs and reactivate the already existing mechanisms of mutual negotiations, understanding, and agreeing.

The experiences of Geneva of 1985 tell us that this is not too big a demand, and the events of the last 10 months warn that the right moment for renewing the climate of confidence between the great two has come.

Reykjavik has already gone down in history once -- a decade-and-a-half ago. It could do so again this time. Very easily.

1987 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA SIGNED

LD071706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct TANJUG -- Yugoslav-Albanian trade negotiations ended in Belgrade today with the signing of a protocol on trade for 1987. The protocol envisages the volume of exchange to the value of $126 million, which is approximately 20 percent above the estimate of the realization of trade for this year. The main items of Yugoslav export are products of ferrous metallurgy, metal manufacturing equipment, consumer goods and food, while Albania will export to Yugoslavia electricity, chromium, bitumen, and consumer goods.

The protocol was signed by Metodi Smilenski, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and Pajtim Ajazi, deputy minister of foreign trade, who at the end of talks was received by Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade.

The heads of the delegations stressed the need for more direct cooperation between Yugoslav and Albanian firms, which would contribute to widening the selection of products in exchange, strengthening business attitude and improving the quality of products. Also, stress was laid on the need to establish long-term agreements on cooperation between firms that are carrying out the most important tasks, because it would contribute to improving the dynamics of deliveries to each other and to widening trade lists with new products. A contribution to this is also made by the recently established railway link Shkoeder-Titograd, it was stressed in the talks between the two delegations.

USSR TO SUPPLY EQUIPMENT FOR POWER PLANT

LD061911 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Dragutin Kosovac, president of the Energoinvest management board, and Vladimir Rogozhin [name as received], deputy chairman of the Tehnopromeksport of Moscow, today in Sarajevo signed a $126 million contract to supply Soviet equipment for the first set of 500 megawatt [mw] capacity for the Tuzla B thermoelectric power plant.

This will start the construction of the biggest electroenergy complex in Bosnia-Hercegovina, whose total capacity will be four time 500 mw and will be the continuation of the development of the Banovici and Kreka coal mines, which will supply coal to this electric power plant.

The first set of 500 mw capacity and a coal mine of the appropriate capacity will be built by joint forces and assets of the electricity generating boards of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia, and Slovenia, on the principles of pooling labor and resources, while the electric power from this project will supply consumers on these three republics.

Today's contract was signed on the basis of an agreement on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of industrial projects in Yugoslavia signed between the governments of the USSR and Yugoslavia. As was stressed during the contract signing, it represented the continuation of successful cooperation between Soviet organizations and equipment supplies and the Bosnia-Hercegovina electricity generating board, which has so far built thermoelectric power plants aggragate capacity of 900 mw using Soviet technology.

Representatives of the Executive Council of the Republican Assembly, Bosnia-Hercegovina Chamber of Economy, electricity generating boards of the three above-mentioned republics, and Viktor Fedorovich Maltsev, Soviet ambassador to our country, were present at the signing of this contract.

FOREIGN MINISTER OFFICIAL NOMINATED UN ENVOY

LD061811 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1540 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 6 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav State Presidency has nominated Dragoslav Pejic (57) as new Yugoslav ambassador to the U.N. The current Yugoslav ambassador to the U.N. is Ignjac Golob.

Prior to his nomination, Pejic held the post of assistant Yugoslav foreign minister.

Dragoslav Pejic has been in the diplomatic service since 1956. He was the Yugoslav ambassador in Beirut, foreign policy advisor to the Yugoslav State Presidency president and minister advisor in New Delhi. He has also held the positions of press and culture attache in Baghdad and advisor in the Yugoslav mission to the U.N. in New York.

In the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, Pejic was specially engaged in Yugoslavia's activities in the field of the policy of non-alignment and has participated in the work of groups of experts at several non-aligned conferences.

LIBYA'S JALLUD RECEIVES DEPARTING ENVOY

LD061402 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, a member of the most senior Libyan leadership, today received on a farewell visit Vvuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador in the Libyan Jamahiriya. On this occasion they discussed cooperation between the two friendly countries. Staff Major Jallud expressed Libya's readiness to solve problems in economic cooperation in the interest of its further development, especially in the present, complicated world economic conditions that are affecting the economic position of both Yugoslavia and the Libyan Jamahiriya.

FEC ECONOMIC CONSOLIDATION PROPOSALS OUTLINED

LD071241 Belgrad TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Coatian 0957 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Test] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- At last night's session of the Federal Executive Committee [FEC] presided over by Branko Mikulic, the FEC established its stand on proposals for the possible economic and financial consolidation of economic banks in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. These proposals were prepared by a special interdepartmental working group.

Proceeding from the conclusions and stances of the SFRY Assembly, the SFRY Presidency, and the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the difficult material position in these sociopolitical communities and on the need to take measures to ease this situation, the FEC assessed, according to a communique issued by the federal Secretariat for Information, that the problems confronting these two republics and the province of Kosovo are so complex and difficult that they cannot be overcome without the involvement and participation of the entire Yugoslav community on the basis of solidarity, but they must have an economic justification. Any continuation of this situation in these regions, according to the FEC assessment, would have a negative effect on the overall situation in the economy and banking in the whole country.

The basic aim of the measures being proposed by the FEC to the SFRY Assembly is primarily intended to mitigate the problem of high indebtedness and the nonliuidity of the economy and banks in these sociopolitical communities and to ease the problem of securing working assets and so on. According to the FEC proposals, this could be ahieved by granting certain concession, in particular, the deferment of dinar debts to the federal fund for providing credits for the more rapid development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and to the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and by making certain concessions in the covering of exchange rate differences, when making dinar deposits, and when settling foreign exchange obligations abroad and so on.

In proposing all these and other measures the FEC has been careful to see that they have the least inflationary effect possible on other economic developments in the country.

In the assessment of the FEC the measures proposed do not mean that Yugoslav society should, with its resources, carry out an improvement in the financial position of organizations of associated labor and banks in these regions, but merely stimulate the activities of all economic subjects, above all, in these sociopolitical communities to achieve their economic and financial consolidation. This consolidation would be carried out on a selective basis and encompass only those economic subjects that expert analysis confirms can pull themselves out of their present difficulties and are of importance for the economic and overall social development of these republics and the province of Kosovo.

The assumption, in using certain concessions which are being proposed in the FEC measures, is that organizations of associated labor and the banks must put together their own program of measures for their economic and financial consolidation, or for the improvement in their financial position, and it cannot be a crude accounting operation but must be based on healthy development programs based on the optimal use of production capacities and specialist cadres, increasing the efficiency of business operations and changing the overall behavior of management and self-managing structures, and strengthening their responsibility for achieving business results.

The FEC proposals for possible measures for the economic and financial consolidation of the economy and banks in these sociopolitical communities will be put to the SFRY Assembly, the assemblies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, and other organs and organizations for consideration.

FEDERAL PUBLIC PROSECUTER'S RESIGNATION SOUGHT

LD020235 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, a group of delegates demanded that Federal Public Prosecutor Milos Bakic be relieved of his duties. The final decision will be made at the next Federal Chamber session. The reason for this request, according to the delegates, is Bakic's failure to deal with some "serious criminal offenses in the Decani and Pec municipalities, which developed into a particular kind of state violence."

Delegate Miodrag Trifunovic, who spoke on behalf of the others, said that the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office had rejected criminal charges against Bajram and Muhamet Ukhadzaj, brought by Vukasin Lazarevic from Belgrade, on the grounds of the limitation of actions, stressing that this decision provoked national and religious hatred and intolerance.

CROATIAN BODIES DISCUSS, SECURITY SITUATION

LD251036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2220 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Zagreb, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- The presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, and the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Socialist Republic of Croatia discussed the current political-security situation in the republic at a joint session held today. It was stressed that after the recent congresses a positive mood has been created among the people, which can serve as a basis for extensive ideopolitical activity in society aimed at bringing about positive changes in the socioeconomic development.

The initial activity has demonstrated that the efforts at launching these processes are thwarted by the complex economic situation and an inadequate level of motivation to tackle the existing problems and difficulties.

It was stated that, as a result, the root of negative tendencies lies primarily in too slow a pace at which shortcomings in the economy are being eliminated; the lack of efficency in the functioning of the institutions of the political system; and deterioration in the material and social position of a wide range of working people and citizens and in individual examples of the attempts at negative politicization of the public from unacceptable positions which question and threaten no only our revolutionary past but also the prospects for overcoming present difficulties.

In light of all this it was agreed that all the subjective forces of socialist self-management must vigorously and in an organized way counter all tendencies which in any way threaten the achievements of our revolution, the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, the further development of socialist self-management, and the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization. At the present juncture the so-called "cases" are to a considerable extent dominating our social and political scene. It was stressed that discussions about these issues should be conducted in a democratic and reasoned manner within the institutions of the system or those environments which initiate them. In doing this it must be ensured that all the facts are considered in a comprehensive and objective way, that all the possible mistakes are established and substantiated, and on this basis, conclusions which can be used as a basis for the further development of democratic relations and the strengthening of the subjective forces of socialist self-management formulated. The methods used to politicize these issues and to impose them as an allegedly crucial issue of our further development were assessed as unacceptable.

It was agreed that the judgments and views expressed at today's session would provide a basis for drawing up an assessment of the political-security situation in Croatia and for defining the specific tasks and activities to be realized in the coming period. On this basis, all the organs of sociopolitical organizations at the republican level and all republican organs will amend and specify their operative plans of work for the current 1-year period. These operative plans must not be static and unchanging but should be constantly updated and adjusted to the demands and needs of our social and socioeconomic development and the mood among the working people and citizens. Their consistent realization will at the same time enable us to safeguard and strengthen overall stability in society, which is a prerequisite for a more co sistent and creative implementation of the resolutions and stance of the 13 LCY Congress and the Croatian LC Congress.

PRESIDENCY TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN CROATIANS

LD062247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Zagreb, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Burgenland Croatians could make a significant contribution to even more successful overall cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria. This was stressed by Ante Markovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia during a talk held today with presidents of societies and organizations of Burgenland Croatians in Austria.

A delegation of Burgenland Croatians, staying on a 2-day visit in Zagreb, today also held talks with Andjelko Runjic, president of the Croatian Assembly, and Anti Milovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia, in particular on promoting economic and cultural cooperation.

They stressed that there were great, but insufficiently used possibilities, primarily in the area of establishing higher forms of economic cooperation, joint investment in opening plants and in the development of tourism, border traffic, and so forth. Mention was also made of the fact that compensation packages should be widened [as received], and it was pointed out that even more resolute support should be given to concrete actions and plans by the organizations in the Varazdin region in the area of cooperation with the Burgenland economy. In these activities the role of economic chambers, which, as it was said, should steadily stimulate new forms of economic cooperation, is also of significance.

Questions of overall cooperation with the Austrian Province of Burgenland were also discussed in the talks between Jozo Petovic, president of the Croatian Chamber of Economy, and Ivica Trnokop, president of the Republican Committee for Relations with Foreign countries, and members of the delegation.

In the talks between Marijan Kalanj, president of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference, and Burgenland Croatians, both sides stressed the need to further promote cooperation in the area of culture, science, education and information. At the same time stress was laid on the need to constantly monitor and realize the question of implementing the Yugoslav-Austrian Convention on national minorities, the more so since there were still parts of this agreement which were not being consistently implemented.

COURT REJECTS CROATIAN DISSIDENT'S CLAIMS

AU030751 Paris AFP in English 0403 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 3 (AFP) -- A former Croatian political prisoner, Dobroslav Paraga, is claiming compensation from the state for his suffering during four years in Croatian jails.

Magistrate Marjan Susanj rejected the case, which made Yugoslav legal history, on behalf of the Yugoslav republic of Croatia. Mr Paraga has eight days to appeal.

The 26-year-old Catholic student was sentenced in May 1981 to four years in prison for circulating a petition calling for an amnesty for all Yugoslav political prisoners.

In a letter to the independent magazine NOVA REVIJA, he said he spent a total of 271 days in solidarity confinement, suffered "physical torture" such as being refused food for several days and being locked in a freezing underground cell, and was severely punished if he protested.

Mr Paraga carried out a number of hunger strikes in a bid to obtain political prisoner status and to practise his religion, during which he claimed he was "brutally force-fed."

The republic's representative in court said Mr Paraga was to blame for his poor health because he had refused to work in prison and had tried to "illegally organise" his fellow prisoners.

MACEDONIAN SAWP HOLDS TALKS ON MUSLIMS

LD051551 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Islamized Macedonians represent a good part of the overall population of the Debar municipality.

Unlike in the seventies, when official assessments were made on the basis of statistical data from the 1971 census and when this population was counted as a nationality, today this is understood to have been a misconception. It was then believed, wrongly, that the Debar municipality was settled chiefly by Albanians. This greatly damaged the national awakening process of the Macedonian Muslims. As a result, they had to fight, apart from greater Albanian nationalists, these kinds of misconceptions as well. The renaissance of the Macedonian Muslims, which began in an organized way 7 years ago, is the continuation of the awakening of the national consciousness of these Debar municipality inhabitants, which began as early as the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies.

This was stressed in the talks that were organized by the municipal conference of the Macedonian SAWP of Debar in collaboration with other sociopolitical organizations and the Presidium of the municipal community for cultural and scientific events among the Macedonian Muslims. The talks were devoted to the current problems concerning the increasingly rapid national renaissance process of this section of the Macedonian people in Debar and the villages of the municipality.

The talks also noted the continually hostile action of Tirana in radio and television broadcasts, which stimulates the Albanian separatists against the country that is their homeland. It was particularly stressed that Islamized Macedonians want to continue living in brotherhood and unity with the Albanians in the SR of Macedonia, without any kind of mutual pressure.

Also stressed was the need to accelerate differentiation among various teaching cadres in the Debar municipality, especially in the Mosa Pijade primary school in the district of Debar -- an area inhabited predominantly by Islamized Macedonians -- where there have been phenomena of individual educational workers purposefully omitting textbook units in which there is mention of the conversion of Macedonians to Islam during the period of Ottoman enslavement.

PRESIDENCY COUNCIL ASSESSES MACEDONIAN DEFENSE

LD020239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2002 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Skopje, 1 Oct (TANJUG) -- The council for National Defense of the Presidency of the SR of Macedonia today assessed that the defense organization of organizations of associated labor in this republic was very good and that, particularly in recent years, the degree of capability for work in war and other special conditions was raised to a level that ensures successful realization of set tasks.

As reported, positive assessment was made of the results in the area of recruiting for the needs of military service. The need for further organized activity on improving health, educational, and physical prevention among young people during their training for military service was stressed.

According to the council's assessment, preparations for mobilization are very good, but it is also necessary to plan more intensive activities for improving the level of preparation and readiness of all subjects of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA EXECUTIVE DISCUSSES TAXES

LD022025 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1653 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- In Bosnia-Hercegovina the coordination and completion of republican and municipal regulations has been carried out, while the process of strengthening and training the organs administering social income has begun. In this way systematic prerequisites for establishing realistic tax bases have been ensured, it was assessed today at a session of the Republican Executive Council, presided over by Marko Ceranic, vice president of the Executive Council.

Discussing a report on the organization and functioning of the administration of social income in the republic, the council assessed that the developed tax system is being implemented with delays. According to the council, the reason lies in the shortcomings of organizational, cadre, and material character, as well as in slow training and modernization of these services.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LEADERS ARRESTED FOR BRIBERY

LD301106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- As a result of evidence that they performed the criminal act of receiving bribes and (?engaged in) illegal (?behavior), on the basis of articles 230 and 232 of the republican criminal law, Ranko Nikolic, a member of the Executive Council of the assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina; and Danilo Velasevic, an assistant secretary of the Republican Secretariat for Justice and Organization Administration, have been arrested.

At last night's extraordinary session of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina, as journalists were told at a press conference today, the detention and initiation of legal proceedings against these two officials of the republican administration organs was approved. Danilo Velasevic was relieved of his duties and the council immediately proposed to the republican assembly that Ranko Nikolic be relieved of his duties as a member and secretary of the Executive Council.

For a long time now, activities have been under way in this Republic to strengthen constitutionality and legality and realize the LC stance that no one, whatever office he holds, can be exempt from legal responsibility for impermissible or punishable acts if he commits them.

MIKULIC, DOLANC RECEIVE CARINTHIAN SLOVENES

LD080624 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1857 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, October 7 (TANJUG) -- The protection of the rights of the Slovene and other Yugoslav national minorities in neighbouring countries is one of Yugoslav's permanent interests and concerns, as set out by Yugoslav State Presidency member Stane Dolanc, Yugoslav Premier Branko Mikulic and Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia President Marija Todorovic in talks here today with a delegation of the Association of Slovene Organizations and the National Council of Carinthian Slovenes in Austria.

The delegation of Carinthian Slovenes is headed by presidents of the two organizations Feliks Vizar and Matevz Grilc.

The Yugoslav officials underlined that consistent respect of obligations defined in international contracts, U.N. resolutions, the CSCE Helsinki accord and other international acts is indispensable for the protection of the rights of national minorities. National minorities are a significant factor in the strengthening of friendship and economic and cultural cooperation between neighbouring countries, the Yugoslav side set out.

The delegation of Carinthian Slovenes informed its hosts about the position of the Slovene minority, and about the activities of Slovene organizations in Austria. Members of the delegation underlined the necessity of implementing obligations under Item 7 of the Austrian State Treaty on the rights of National Minorities.

The guests informed the Yugoslav officials about their activities in preserving the Slovene national identity, that is, in preventing assimilation of the Slovene national minority in Austria. The importance of a consistent respect of the rights of the Slovene national minority in Austria in the area of education and bilingual practice was also underscored.

SLOVENE LC DISCUSSES CAUSES OF WORK STOPPAGES

LD062042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1658 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- In most cases work stoppages are workers' reaction to the vioation of their self-management rights. Work stoppages cannot be treated as "industrial conflicts" but as a class conflict instigated by workers who exercise no control over the surplus of their labor -- instead, the state is doing it on their behalf. This view was expressed by Milan Kucan, president of the presidium of the Slovene LC Central Committee, in his closing speech at today's session of the Presidium. The discussion at the session proceeded from the documents about work stoppages prepared for the next sesson of the Presidium. The discussion at the session proceeded from the documents about work stoppages prepared for the next session of the Slovene LC Central Committee. Adopting the draft documents, the Presidium suggested that more attention should be focused on how to improve the LC's activity in dealing with and eliminating the causes of work stoppages.

Milan Kucan also drew attention to the fact that every time a work stoppage occurs the first to be put into action are the committees for all people's defense, although it would be more normal for the workers councils and trade unions to be first to act in such situations. In Kucan's view, members of the LC should have the capacity to detect promptly and eliminate possible causes of work stoppages. Communists in our society, Kucan said, have no such capacity because for years they have been no directions as to their conduct in such situations. The behavior of the committees for all-people's defense and members of the LC once a work stoppage occurs has so far been such as to bring into discredit their reputation among workers.

The presidium also adopted a program of work for the Slovene LC Central Committee and its organs up to the end of the current year and for next year.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO POLAND -- Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- By a decree of the SFRY Presidency, Branko Puharic, previously director-general of Zagreb Radio and TV, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to the Polish People's Republic. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 2 Oct 86 LD]